INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVI NO. 282. BOMBAY MONDAY NOVEMBER 19 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
24 Nov.	Macedonia* ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Nalders * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£165	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£ 64	£ 112
	B	£ 60	£ 105
	C	£ 56	£ 98

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@28 Nov
*Hakodate Maru	5303	15 Nov.	29 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 „
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 „
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9 Jan.
Fuku Maru ..	6750	17 Dec.	29 Dec.
Tomiura Maru ..	3821	22 „	30 „

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru ..	10500	29 Nov	16 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	7952	13 Dec.	30 „
Kamo Maru ..	7955	27 „	13 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec.
Siberia Maru ..	11790	11 Dec.	18 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams—"YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
*19 „	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929.		
4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
18th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
19th Nov	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
21st „	Karagola ..	East and South Africa
21st „	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
23rd „	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi
24th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka& Cutch Mandvi.
12th Dec.	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bugreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

COTTON MARKET

35 & 103 Rs. Fluctuations

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT, purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge ..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge ..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge.	30

FLUCTUATIONS in DEFERED SHARES 150 to 200 Rs. Special Forecast Charge Rs. 500 WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

N. B.—Loans given on Estates, etc., by moderate interest. Only owners should apply:—

PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents:Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Uleer" Kandi.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1-2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

A Sure Cure

FOR

Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.

TheAtank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

INSURANCE

Industrial and Prudential

ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

BONUSES DECLARED

Rs. 75 on Whole Life Policies
Rs. 62-8 on Endowment Policies
for the Quinquennium.

DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.

For Full Particulars Apply to:—

AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.

JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of publication..... of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

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Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

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Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the undersigned upto the 25th November, 1928, from Parsees Mohamedans and Indian Christians for the post of a STOCK VERIFIER on a starting pay of Rs. 100/-(plus 15 per cent Bombay allowance), rising by annual increment of Rs. 10/- to Rs. 200/-. Qualification B. A. (Hons) or M. A. Headquarters will be at Bombay, but the successful applicant will be required to work at any station on the line. Leave and travelling allowance will be governed by the Fundamental Rules. R. A. O'CONNOR, Chief Auditor. G. I. P Railway.

A 31371

POST A. D. C. to His Highness (2) Salary 1,000, (3) Must have good knowledge of English, Hindi and Games Knowledge of French will be extra recommendation. Will be guided in all matters of leave travelling allowance security, pensions etc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph, (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 1st December, 1928. The PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev., Alwar.

A 31313

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE or experienced UNDERGRADUATE to work as Tutor and Companion to the Princesses. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials stating age, nationality, qualifications, experience and least salary acceptable to DEWAN, BANSDA STATE.

A 31364

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Persian as his second Language for the M. S. M. High School, Dharampur. Apply sharp stating terms, previous experience, etc., with testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, Dharampur State.

A 31365

SITUATIONS VACANT

POST—BAND MASTER. Salary up to Rs. 300/- Must have experience of both brass and string instruments, and be conversant with Indian Music. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 15th. December, 1928, to the ARMY MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.

A 31370.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

TO LET—Large shed, suitable for Godowns, Metal Factory, Printing Press, Aerated Factory, Motor Garages, Mechanic Shops, or similar purposes in Girgaum locality. Apply to Mr. PARMANAND, China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, between 8 and 10 a. m.

C 1283

LOANS.

9250—CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD Bombay 2.

L R1286

BOOKS.

UNITED KARNATAKA—Price 1-8-0 Every thing about Karnataka, its past, present and future. Profusely illustrated and beautifully bound, with maps and charts. It is a well-thought out case for Karnataka Unification also. Karnataka Shikshana Samiti, Dharwar.

L 31354.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Professor of Anatomy and Physiology of the Bihar and Orissa Veterinary College to be opened at Patna in July, 1929. Pay Rs. 250—20—550—20—750 with a scale of Rs. 300—25—350—20—750 for applicants with British qualifications. Five years contract, which may be renewed if work found satisfactory with privileges of special provident fund. No pension.

Qualifications—M.R.C.V.S. or Graduate of an Indian Veterinary College.

Candidates will be required to produce certificates in original of proficiency in their respective subjects and of teaching experience and character.

The selected candidate may be required to take a course at a selected veterinary college. Applications will be received up to 23rd December, 1928, and should be addressed to

DIRECTOR,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bihar and Orissa.

Patna,
The 8th November, 1928.

31355

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B, B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

CHRISTMAS TOUR
for
2ND AND 3RD CLASS PASSENGERS
to
MUTTRA, DELHI, FATEHPUR SIKRI, AGRA, JAIPUR, UDAIPUR, AJMER, ABU ROAD AND AHMEDABAD.

IT IS PROPOSED, provided sufficient passengers offer, to run a Special from Colaba on December 22nd or 23rd, a ten days' tour to the above places.

Charges inclusive of Railway fare and Indian catering on train.

2nd Class Rs. 100, 3rd Class Rs. 60, payable in advance.

Apply to Season Ticket Office, B. B. and C. I. Railway, General Office, Church Gate.

N.B.—If the train is not run, money will be refunded.

G. D. MOORE,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 10th November, 1928.

31349

TENDERS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF TEAK OR LUAUN BOARDS TO THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of:—

50 Tons of Teak or Luaun Boards.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, and specifications, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Mechanical Engineer, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per copy, which amount will not be refunded.

3. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for the Supply of Teak or Luaun Boards." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, 19th December, 1928.

5. The result of the Tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

(Sd.) D. S. BURN,
Agent,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 16th November, 1928.

31359

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON FITTINGS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above material during the 12 months ending 31st December, 1929.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions and drawings on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Carriage and Wagon fittings". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on FRIDAY, the 28th December, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

15th November, 1928.

31367

NOTICE

TENDERS for "Blasting Rocks in the River Tapti in Mandvi Taluka", costing about Rs. 10,000/- will be received by the Executive Engineer, Surat and Baroch Division, on 29-11-28.

Copies of tender forms and specifications can be had on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy and will be issued up to 27-11-28.

G. O. DAFTARY.

31372

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

PLATFORM SHEDS AT LONAVLA.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of steelwork, etc. required for the above shed.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specification, and drawings, on which tenders will be received can be obtained, from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay on payment of Rs. 10/- per set in cash or by money order only which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Platform Sheds at Lonavla." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on THURSDAY, the 3rd January, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the Indian Trade Journal.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 14th November, 1928.

31361

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDER FOR THE PURCHASE OF BRASS, COPPER, WHITE METAL, IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, CONDEMNED WAGON BODIES, BOILER SHELLS AND GLASS SCRAP, ETC.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of scrap material which, with the exception of Glass scrap, can be seen at the Mechanical Shops, Parel, and the Railway's Wharf, at Sewri Bunder; the Glass scrap can be seen at the Transportation depots at Byculla, Jhansi and Bhusawal.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for the purchase of Scrap Material". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th December, 1928.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

15th November, 1928.

31368

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that our clients Trikamji Lalji, Gangadas Trikamji and Mohanlal Trikamji, who were until recently carrying on business in confectionery in Shop No. 294, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, in partnership with Panachand Bhikhabhai, Jamnadas Bhikhabhai and Bhawan Kaba in the name of Dharsi Karsonji have DISSOLVED the said partnership.

Our clients Trikamji Lalji, Gangadas Trikamji and Mohanlal Trikamji will carry on the business in the same shop from Kartak Sud 1st Samvat 1985 (13th November 1928) in the name of Dharsi Karsonji and the said Jamnadas Bhikhabhai has been in the service of our clients.

The public are hereby warned against dealing with the said Panachand Bhikhabhai and Bhawan Kaba or either of them in the name of Dharsi Karsonji and with the said Jamnadas Bhikhabhai as a partner.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1928.

THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Trikamji Lalji Gangadas Trikamji and Mohanlal Trikamji.

31373

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2286 of 1927.

DHAKU LAXMAN VAITI, of Bombay, Koli Inhabitant, residing at Mazgaon, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

GANPAT NARAYEN PATEL and YESHWANT NARAYEN PATEL both of Bombay, Koli Inhabitants, respectively residing at Thana and Mazgaon, outside the Fort of Bombay as heirs and legal representatives of Gouroji Jagannath Patel ..... Defendants

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 21st day of December, 1927, it was inter alia ordered that the defendants, out of the estate of Gouroji Jagannath Patel come to their hands pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,391-7-0 for debt and interest and the costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin of the said decree, and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum upon the amount of the Judgment from the date thereof until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 25th day of April, 1928, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the said Gouroji Jagannath Patel deceased in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say.

All that piece or parcel of land hereditament and premises situate at Carpenter Street, Cross Lane, Mazgaon, outside the Fort, admeasuring about 172 square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 49, New No. 11373, Old Survey No. 232 and New Survey No. 343 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 6918, Street No. 35, 37 and Cadastral Survey No. 217 of Mazgaon Division.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 12th day of December, 1928, at the hour of 4 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale dated the 25th day of April, 1928 put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Gouroji Jagannath Patel deceased in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs interest, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Gouroji Jagannath Patel, deceased to the same or to any interest therein. Should the said Gouroji Jagannath Patel deceased have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1928.

N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. D. N. Rege & Co.,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

31363

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS

Guaranteed Hardness and Brightness, equal to Genuine Diamonds. Prices: Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. per caret

For Full Particulars Apply to:—
American Chemical Diamonds Co
3, General Muthiah Mudali Street,
Tel: "Thejus." MADRAS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1789 of 1926.

NANDRAMDAS HIRANAND, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) Messrs. PULEE BROTHERS, a firm, (2.) Messrs. HATE AND CO., (3.) BANK OF BARODA, LTD. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 7th day of June, 1928, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 19th day of November, 1928, at the hour of 4-30 O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.
LOT NO. 1.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground land on ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at 13th Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4580 and 4581 and New No. 11025, Old survey No. 4113, and 4114 and New Survey No. 4A|6555 and Cadastral Survey No. 378 (part), Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under E Ward No. 2036, Old Street No. 105, New Street Nos. 107 and 121 and bounded on the East by the property of Jungumd Najana Babaji, on the West by the property of Setiba Venkati, on the South by the 13th Kamatipura Lane and on the North by the sweepers passage.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground land or ground with a messuage tenement or dwelling house formerly forming part of a house belonging to Elsetti Shetiba Venkati, situate in the 13th Kamatipura Lane, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement forty square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4538, New No. 11003, Old Survey No. 4076, New Survey No. 4076, New Survey No. 6569 and Cadastral Survey No. 396 (Pars) Byculla Divison and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under E Ward Nos. 2082 and 2083, Street Nos. 116-118 and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Vadi Venkati but now of the said Shatika Venkati, on the West by the property of Jati Sayaka, on the North by the 13th Kamatipura Street and on the South by the sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA, Attorneys for the plaintiffs above named at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

31246

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.). AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR, PORTUGUESE CHURCH STREET.

A very valuable immoveable property, admeasuring 1457-1|2 sq. yds. opposite Portuguese Church, Dadar, with a large chawl yielding good rent will be sold by public auction by Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs. Mulji Pradhan and Pereira, Attorneys for the Mortgagees on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

GANDHI & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT WELLINGTON STREET, (DHOBI TALAO), KNOWN AS GALKA CHAWL.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Bai Manibai, widow of Chaturbhuj Jiwandas, and others, the proving Executors and Trustees of the Last Will and Testament of Shah Chaturbhuj Jiwandas deceased. Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 19th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land (cess whereof has been redeemed) together with the messuages, tenements, chawls or buildings and garrages standing thereon situate at Wellington Street admeasuring about 4404 sq. yards bearing Collector's Old No. 84, New No. 735, Old Survey No. 11, New Survey No. 8423, Cadastral Survey No. 318 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 2339(1) to 2348, Street Nos. 2 to 32, and bounded on the East by Wellington Street, on the West by the properties of Sir Mahomed Yesoof and others, on the South by the properties of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Bapuji Dorabji Daruwalla and on the North by the property of Dossabhoy Byramji Pesikaka.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors or Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ESSAJI STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 3697 of 1925 (Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Mithabai and another), and Suit No. 2034 of 1926 (Nanbai vs. Advocate-General of Bombay and others), and pursuant to the direction given in the consolidated Consent Decree dated 28th June, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land admeasuring about 179 square yards together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Essaji Street, bearing Collector's Old No. 106, New No. 860, Old Survey Nos. 576-577-588, New Survey No. 2522 (part), Cadastral Survey No. 359 of Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1475, Street No. 67-69, and bounded on the West by Issaji Street or Bapudeo Lane, on the East by the property of the estate of Goculdas Madhowji, on the North by the property of Mulji Meghji and others, and on the South by the property belonging to the estate of Mathuradas Goculdas Madhawji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

PROPHET MUHAMMAD.

BY AHMAD SHAFI
AND
HIS TEACHINGS.
BY MOULANA YAKUB HASAN.

In this sketch an attempt is made to present in an unvarnished and straightforward manner a bare outline of the chief incidents that marked the career of a great world-personality. The incidents and conclusions recorded in this life sketch have been taken from the book written by the late Maulana Shibli and other sources.

Moulana Yakub Hasan has contributed two learned chapters on the Quran and Hadith and has given selections therefrom, which virtually complete the book. For, the life of Muhammad, as of any prophet, will be incomplete without the teachings; and we are glad to be able to give copious extracts from the sayings of the Prophet called from various sources.

Price As. 12.

To Subscribers of The "Indian Review," As. 10.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. Five, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT RIPON ROAD AND MUSJID LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Lakhaji Dollaji and Co., and on account and at the risk of Suleman Abba Mahomed, under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 20th June, 1924, from Tyab Abba Mahomed to Virji Peraj and others, Transfer of Mortgage dated 10th October, 1927, from Virji Peraj, Suleman Abba Mahomed and another to Lakhaji Dollaji and Co. and Mortgage dated 10th October, 1927, from Suleman Abba Mahomed to Lakhaji Dollaji and Co., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the following days and time the undermentioned immoveable properties.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT No. I.—Ripon Road Property on (This Day) MONDAY, 19th November 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly of Government Foras Freehold tenure and partly of Fazandari tenure containing by admeasurement 249 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 135-524, New No. 1V|13645, Old Survey Nos. 268-270, New Survey Nos. 39A|3554 and 3554 and C. S. No. 1725 of Byculla Division together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 3877 (30A) and 3877 (31), and Street Nos. 64 B.B.B. and 64 D.D.

LOT No. II.—Masjid Lane Property on TUESDAY, 20th November, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 88 and 6|0 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 132, New No. 7445, Old Survey No. 1537, New Survey No. 975 and C. S. No. 3419 of Bhuleshwar Division, and bearing C Ward No. 6325, Street Nos. 21-23 (Old) and 15 (New).

LOT No. III.—Masjid Lane Property on TUESDAY, 20th November, 1928, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure containing, by admeasurement 122 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under Old No. 134, New No. 7448, Old Survey No. 1536 and New Survey No. 974 and C. S. No. 3420 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6394, Street Nos. 15-17-19.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the said Mortgagees at their Office in Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMMALONG'.
Telephone—[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

REVUE OF REVIEWS

BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.,
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-15, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

THE BATTLES OF CORONEL

AND

FALKLAND ISLANDS

The Film that pleased, impressed and Surprised our SAILOR KING.

A wonderfully Realistic Representation of the Most Stirring and Dramatic Naval Engagements of Modern Times!

ADMIRAL STURDEE'S FAMOUS VICTORY PORTRAYED WITH GRIM AND VIVID REALISM!

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
ON THE "BATTLE FRONT"
With a Newly Married Couple

THE FIRST YEAR

WITH

MATT MOORE

AND

KATHRYN PERRY

A year of laughter packed into an hour and a half of excellent entertainment.

ALSO

GENE TUNNEY

AND

TOM HEENEY FIGHT

THE GLOBE

(SANDHURST ROAD)
Daily 5, 7, 9 and 11 O'clock
Saturday and Sunday, at 3 p. m.

FRANK LLOYD'S

"THE

SEA HAWK"

A mammoth spectacle—the glowing romance and amazing adventure of the boldest gentleman pirate that ever roved the sea or scuttled ship, with

MILTON SILLS

and a star cast including Enid Bennett, Lloyd Hughes, Wallace Beery and 5,000 extras.

RAFAEL SABATINI'S
GREAT ROMANTIC DRAMA.

JWARAKESHARI'S
FEVER CURE
Re. 1/- Per Phial.
DACCA AYURVEDIA
PHARMACY LTD. DACCA

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 17.

December	19.54
January	19.45
March	19.47
May	19.38—.01
July	19.22—.03
Middling Spot	19.70 + .05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 17.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	45,000
.. Exports to Great Britain	4,000
.. .. to the Continent	36,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

	Opening	Closing.
November		10.15—.02
December		10.16—.01
January	10.13	10.14—.01
February		10.13—.01
March	10.13	10.14
April		10.14
May	10.13	10.14
June		10.09
July	10.07	10.09
August		10.01
September		9.95
October	9.86	9.87
November		9.82
Middling Spot		10.57 + .02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 17.

January	18.92 + .03
March	18.98 + .07
Middling Spot	18.76

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.20
Scinde, Fine	7.45
Scinde, Superfine	7.70
Bengal, Good	6.95
Bengal, Fully Good	7.20
Bengal, Fine	7.45
Oomra, Good	7.55
Oomra, Fully Good	7.85
Oomra, Fine	8.15
Broach, Fully Goood	8.70
Broach, Fine	8.95
Broach, Superfine	9.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

November	17.26 + .04
December	17.50 + .04
January	17.60 + .04
February	17.60 + .04
March	17.80 + .04
April	17.82 + .04
May	18.00 + .04
June	18.00 + .04
July	18.23 + .04
August	18.23 + .04
September	18.23 + .04
October	18.28 + .04
November	18.29 + .04
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	18.00

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 17.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Cargoes.—
November shipment paid 43/6.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes.—
Nov./Dec. shipment value 43/6.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels—
Nov./Dec. shipment sellers 47/9.
Wheat, Choice, White, Karachi. —
No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.—

Nov./Dec. per cwt.	12/7-1/2
Jan./Mar. per cwt.	12/7-1/2

C. & F. Bombay.—

Nov./Dec. per cwt.	12/8-3/4

C. & F. Karachi.—

Nov./Dec. per cwt.	12/9-1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, Nov. 17.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot.—
Sellers 0/8-7/16.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 17.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
December delivery sellers 29/0-3/4.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Jan./Apl. delivery buyers 28/10-1/2.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 17.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Dec./Jan shipment sellers £8:12:6.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Nov./Dec. shipment sellers £17:16:3
Rapeseed, Toriam, ton.—
Nov./Dec. shipment quoted £19:7:6

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	15
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	9
Ceylon Planters	22
Ceylon Rubber	37
Clunes Estates	17
Cochin Rubber	30
Eila Tea	150
Estates Co. of Uva	32-8
Fairlawn Estate	33
Frocester Estates	52
Hatbawe Rubber	10
Honiton Rubber	6
Horawala Rubber	35
Indo-Malay Estates	13-8
Jambulande T. & Rub.	8-8
Jebong Rubber	14-8
Kalutara Company	33
Kalutara Rubber	13-8
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	19
Lanka Rubber	45
Lansdowne Rubber	132
Maha Uva Estates	50
Maali Mor Estates	20
Mirishena Rubber	32
Narangoda Rubber	18
Neuchatel Estates	38
North-Western Rub.	19
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	22
Rubber Growers'	24
Saffragam T. & Rub.	157
Talgaswella Tea	45
Torrington Tea	21
Udabage Tea	46
Udapolla Rubber	20
Ullswater Rubber	7-8
Vogan Tea	37
Warriapolla Estate	20

LINSEED

London, Nov. 17.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Nov./Dec. shipment value £19:2:6.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
November shipment Hull sellers £17:2:6.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Nov./Dec. shipment nominal £19:5:0.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3/8p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 17.

Silver.—Market quietly steady.

Spot	26-13/16
Forward	26-7/8

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2 per cent. 1933 Notes)	
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£96.0.0
Australian 5 per cent Loan (1936/45)	£ 98.0.0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£ 0.14.41/2
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£ 0.19.0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	£ 0.13.6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£ 7.1.0
French 5 per cent Deutes	£ 18.17.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£141.0.0
India 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Stock	£ 71.5.0
India 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£92.15.0
India 3 per cent. Sterling Stock	£ 61.0.0
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	£ 0.15.3
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	£ 0.17.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£ 8.2.6
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£ 9.2.6
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	£0.3.1 1/2
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent. Debs.	£82.0.0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	£100.0.0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 per cent. Pref. Stock)	£ 98.15.0
Tata Power (7 1/2 per cent 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	£101.0.0
War Loan 5 per cent (1929/47)	£101.10.0

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 17.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz	£4:4:11-1/2
Interest, Day to Day Loans	2-3/4 p.c.
.. 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 17.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.35-1/2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.08-1/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	30.08
T.T. Milan on London	92.53
T.T. Berne on London	25.19
T.T. Paris on London	124.10
T.T. London on Prague	163.56

New York, Nov. 17.

Demand Bills	484.56

Anæmia?—

Then strengthen your Blood Cells.

New red blood—healthier blood—will be the result of a few weeks' use of Kalzana

It will increase the activity and vitality of the cells of your body because Kalzana feeds them with calcium, which is the heart of every body cell

The increased cell strength, given by Kalzana, tones up your whole system and speeds up the formation of red blood cells in a remarkable manner.

Dr.....writes:

"I have found Kalzana of great use in a case of anæmia where the great trouble was complete loss of appetite."

The increased calcium content of your blood will at the same time harden your teeth and so prevent tooth-decay.

Try Kalzana Tablets to-day.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

Sold at all chemists and stores in packages containing 75 tablets.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE WEEK.

BANVARD'S NEW PRODUCTION

The Banvard Musical Comedy Company continues to attract good audiences to the Excelsior Theatre, and their recent productions have reached a high standard of excellence. During the week-end, there will be two more performances of "Lido Lady", surely one of the most attractive pieces that have ever reached India, and this will be succeeded on Monday by the premiere of the "Review of Revues", which contains a deal of good music, some clever sketches and skits, and excellent dance numbers of an unusual type. Judging by the progress of the rehearsals, it is a show that is well worth seeing. The cinema programme, when Banvard's are not occupying the theatre, will include a rattlingly good Tom Mix comedy-drama entitled "Stepping Fast". The story concerns a struggle for the possession of a hidden gold mine, and the locations are set in Arizona and in China. A Sunshine comedy and Madan's Weekly Review complete the programme.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

A Naval film produced with the co-operation of the British Admiralty and dealing with the battles of Coronel and Falkland Islands during the war will be shown this week at the Empire Theatre, and the many exciting scenes which are incorporated in the film will doubtless attract a deal of attention. It will be recalled that at Coronel, five German warships surprised two British ships and sent them to the bottom of the sea, whilst in the battle of the Falklands five big ships on each side gave battle, with the result that the British gained an overwhelming victory. These scenes have been faithfully reproduced in the film, in the production of which no fewer than 37 warships and 37,000 men took part. The film extends to eight reels, and the programme is completed by the inclusion of the Pathe Gazette.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

There will be a double bill at the Royal Opera House during the coming week, for in addition to the usual star film, there will be shown the pictures of the big fight in America between Gene Tunny and Tom Heeney. The latter extends to four reels, and shows all the principal incidents in the fight. There are many chuckles in "The First Year", which features Kathrynn Perry and Matt Moore, and is a adaption of the stage-play of the same name which achieved a great success on Broadway. The story deals with the wooing and winning of a pretty girl by a bashful swain, and the things which happen to them during the first year of their married life. "How to be Happy Though Married" might have been given this film as an alternative title. It is finely staged and produced, and is, in fact, one of the neatest little comedy-dramas produced during the past decade.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

A roaring comedy will be shown at the Edward Theatre under the title of "The Trouble Chaser", with Clare Horton and Billy West providing the chief doses of merriment. It's all about auntie's little blue-eyed boy who must not smoke or drink or dance or stay out late at night until auntie makes the mistake of her life and gets him a job in a newspaper office. Then the fun begins, for the staff of the paper includes a bright young thing who brings off stunts and shows auntie's boy a deal of that mysterious thing called "life". The Empress Theatre is screening "East Lynne", the film version of Mrs. Henry Wood's famous novel which has attracted so much notice during the past week at the Empire Theatre.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

The efforts of a beautiful young Society girl to make a cold American business world pay her dividends on an education acquired in an exclusive Parisian school, and what happens when she learns that men are more interested in her feminine charms than in her brains and ability constitutes the basic theme of the vital, absorbing story "Any Woman" which Arthur Somers Roche, one of America's most famous authors, wrote directly for Paramount. "Any Woman" mirrors modern American conditions, and gives fascinating behind-the-scenes glimpses of "big business" and "Society's 400". The picture comes to-night and this week at the popular Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao). It surges with the life of the times; it develops real, sincere, human incidents and situations. It reveals the latest mode, the newest craze, the up-to-the-minute fads and fancies. The lovely adorable Alice Terry, who needs no introduction to the millions of Bombay film fans, portrays the principal roles. The programme includes the latest Gaumont Gazette and a Comedy. The timings of the shows are again as usual, daily four shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.).

GLOBE CINEMA.

Frank Lloyd's First National Picture, "The Sea Hawk", adapted from Rafael Sabastini's stirring novel of Barbary Corsairs, opened this week at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road. "The Sea Hawk" is the crowning achievement of a season of brilliant screen dramas, a play that registers its magnitude in every scene and with such force that it is not likely that local screen followers will cease to talk about it very soon. "The Sea Hawk" deals with the romance and sacrifice of Sir Oliver Tressilian, who shortly after the announcement of his marriage to Rosamund Godolphin is accused of murdering her brother, is kidnapped, taken to sea by a profligate sea captain and later made a galley slave on a Spanish galleon when the pirate ship is captured. After many months of toil at the big oars, many privations and long hours to give to brooding over his misfortune Oliver escapes, becomes the commander of an Algerian ship, returns to England, kidnaps Rosamund and his own brother and forces the latter to confess to the murder of which he is accused. This is vividly related, and the dramatic adventure contains many thrills and much that is original and entertaining. Milton Sills and Enid Bennet are the hero and the heroine of the play.

THE CAPITOL.

Finding himself among a dozen women in a Turkish bath on a ladies' night, having a battle with his prospective mother-in-law, a falling out with his sweetheart, going on a "wild party" with his father-in-law-to-be and being chased by cops who make a raid—these are just a few of the hilarious situation Jack Mulhall, who is co-featured with Dorothy Mackaill, finds himself in in the First National comedy drama, "Ladies' Night in a Turkish Bath", the special attraction now playing at the Capitol Theatre. The mere fact that Mulhall and his prospective father-in-law, Jimy Finlayson, find themselves in the Turkish bath on this night of all nights when men are strictly forbidden, is enough to provide a plot for a roaring comedy, but a wealth of other complications are injected with the result that this has developed into one of the greatest laugh hits on the season. If any evidence were required as to the laugh-provoking features of this spectacular production, it need only be said that it has been produced by Asher, Small and Rogers, makers of the now historic "McFadden's Flats" and "The Gorilla", two of the merriest hits of the screen. The programme also include the latest Pathe Super Gazette and "Screen Star Sports", an interesting picture showing your favourites in their private life.

Unique Opportunity for Advertisers.

Congress Number

of

"Bombay Chronicle"

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

The Art Section will be its most striking feature.

The Congress Number issued last year evoked demand which outstripped the supply.

The Front Page will be an attractive picture in three colours.

The Number will afford

Unique Opportunity to Advertisers

TO POPULARISE THEIR GOODS in every Part of the Country

As the number of pages reserved for advertisements is limited advertisers are requested to book their space immediately with

THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle,"

Old Customs House Road, - - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

VIROL the food for GROWTH

Growing children need Virol. It builds stamina and enriches the blood. For Virol is a scientifically *balanced* food containing just those food elements which are necessary to healthy growth and development. And it is so digestible that even delicate and invalid children can absorb it and grow strong.

A tonic food for all ages

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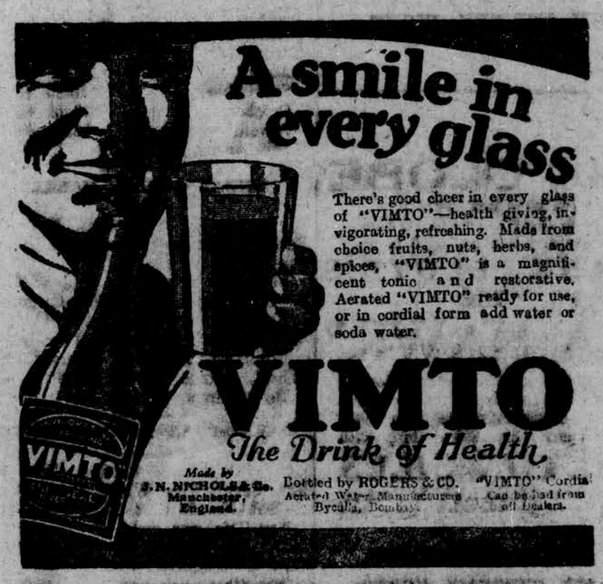
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MARSHALL'S FINE PERFORMANCE

Jamsetji's Deadly Bowling

DULEEP'S 78 MARRED BY CHANCE

Kanga Eleven Beat Hindu Gym.

It was a miniature Quadrangular crowd that turned out on Sunday to see the contest between the Parsis and the Hindus and at a moderate estimate it could not be less than ten thousand. All were eager to see the game of Prince K. Dulipsingji, who was the cynosure of all eyes and who well lived up to his cricket reputation established in England.

When the game began, the Parsis had lost 7 wickets for 230 runs. But the tail wagged very vigorously and the total of 274 was reached when the innings closed, at 12-30, Palsotia adding a useful 26.

Pardeshi took Nawale with him to open the Hindu innings and immediately settled down. Nawale, however, was soon sent back, Palia bowling him completely when he had scored only 5 runs.

C. N. Mehta joined Pardeshi and at once opened his account in a dashing style, straight driving Havewalla thrice to the ropes, in one over. He had a merry but a short career at the crease, and his innings soon terminated when Daruwalla brought off a neat catch in the slips off Palsotia.

Vithal, the Hindu skipper, stepped in the breach, but was clean bowled by Palia when he reached eleven.

DULEEP'S ATTRACTIVE GAME.

The Hindus had now lost three good bats for 66 runs, when Prince K. Dulipsingji left the pavilion to partner Pardeshi, who was keeping up his end ably. The Dulip-Pardeshi partnership which realized 94 runs was the brightest period in the whole of the day's game. Dulipsingji very soon settled down and opened his account in a bright manner. Never perplexed to meet Jamsetji's slow bowling he walked right down the pitch to welcome the bowler and made some remarkably neat strokes between fieldsmen. His was a breezy career of 78, characterized by neat placing, crisp-cutting and apparently effortless but powerful drives and was a great revelation though it was marred by one chance before he had made his first decade. But it was the undefinable "it" of his leg glances, after the style of his great uncle, that made his game the very essence of perfect batsmanship. In fact he has a repertoire of strokes all-round the wicket, and of elegance almost to a point of perfections he can justly claim for himself "elegance personified, fit to play before the queen in her parlour."

With the dismissal of K. Dulipsingji at 164, when Pavri brought off a catch behind the stumps, by Marshall, the chances of the Hindu victory were far remote. Pardeshi had already returned after scoring a faultless 48. He played a sound game and showed a perfect defence in meeting all the bowlers. But for his attempt to follow the method of his partner, he might have lived to add another big score.

Of the remaining Hindu batsmen, Divekar and Merchant got 28 and 31 respectively. Divekar, who played an ultra-cautious game, might have added a number of runs, had he not missed numerous chances of scoring. He hit two sixes.

YOUNG HOPEFUL OF HINDUS.

Merchant, the 19-year old Quadrangular hope of the Hindus, showed admirable defence and a lot of patience. His was a solid attempt for his side without a blemish.

When the Hindus lost their last wicket they had scored 244 runs, thus leaving their opponents winners of the match by 30 runs.

For the Parsis, Marshall again proved a useful hand at bowling, capturing three wickets for 29 runs. Jamsetji has proved again that he is a great trier and cannot be trifled with with impunity. Palia, too, bowled well.

Scores:—

HINDUS—1ST INNINGS.

K G Pardeshi, c Palia, b Jamsetji	48
J G Nawale, b Palia	5
C N Mehta, c Daruwalla, b Palsotia	21
P Vithal, b Palia	11
Prince Dulipsingji, c Pavri, b Marshall	78
V M Merchant, c substitute, b Marshall	31
Govindswamy, b Jamsetji	5
K N Divekar, b Marshall	28
S S Joshi, c Pavri, b Jamsetji	6
Dr Gurtu, c Kapadia, b Jamsetji	1
M H Chandarana (not out)	0
Extras	5
Total	244

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Havewalla	9	0	55	0
Palia	20	5	61	2
Palsotia	3	2	3	1
Elavia	9	1	30	0
Jamsetji	12	6	56	4
Marshall	11.4	4	29	3

QUADRANGULAR CONTEST

PARSI TEAM SELECTED

We understand the following ten players have been selected by the Parsi Selection Committee to represent in the first match of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament which will be played on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd proximo. The eleventh place will be filled up later:—

D. K. Kapadia (Capt.).
B. Kapadia.
S. H. Colah.
P. Kapadia.
N. D. Marshall.
S. N. Gandhi.
H. J. Vajifdar.
R. E. Palia.
R. Jamsetji.
S. Palsotia.

ENFORCING MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL

SERVICES OF EXPERTS TO BE OBTAINED

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17.

The Bill to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act passed in the last cold weather session of the Central Legislature will, it is understood, be brought into force with effect from the next official year. Meanwhile, it is understood, the Government of India is busy in obtaining the services of certain experts from the Board of Trade. These will include a Nautical Officer, a Chief Surveyor, two Ship Surveyors and a Chief Inspector of Lighthouses.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Almeria.—The British steamer Eastborough proceeding from Bombay to Hamburg has anchored in the harbour with a cargo of cotton set on fire.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Rio de Janeiro.—A message from Nara says that material has arrived there for the erection of a tyre plant for the Ford concern which is also contemplating the establishment of great rubber and cotton plantations.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Address by Mr. J. Krishnamurti, open to the members of the Order of the Star other sympathisers, Theosophical Society's Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 8-15 a.m. (S. T.)

Tariff Board Meeting, 11 a.m. Sir C. Jehangir Building, Fort.

Public meeting to mourn Lalaji's death, Jinnah Hall, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

Ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Standing Committee 4 40 p.m.

Address by J. Krishnamurti open to the members of the Order of the Star and other sympathisers, Theosophical Society's Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 8-15 A.M. (S. T.)

Address to Youths by Mr. J Krishnamurti Theosophical Society's Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty. 6-15 P.M. (S. T.)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER, 21.

Prize Distribution on board the Dufferin by His Excellency the Governor 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Opening of the Devidas Parbhudas X-Ray and electrical Department and Parbhudas Jeewandas Kothari Library by His Excellency the Governor, 5-45 p.m.

Public meeting to mourn loss of Lala Lajpat Rai 6 p.m. Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mr. Jinnah presiding.

FREE EYE TREATMENT TO POOR.

At the Madanpura settlement of the Social Service League Dr. S. R. Machve, of the Blind Relief Association treated 210 patients out of whom 135 were males and 74 females. Spectacles were given free to five poor men.

MR. KRISHNAMURTI'S ADDRESS TO YOUTHS.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsee Association, the Muslim Students' Union, the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society Mr. J. Krishnamurti, Head of the Order of the Star, will address the youths of Bombay tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) on the terrace of the Blavatsky Lodge Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

G. T. HOSPITAL.

The opening ceremony of the Devidas Phribhoodas X-day & Electrical Department and Purbhoodas Jeevandas Kothari Library at the G. T. Hospital by His Excellency the Governor on Thursday 22nd instant at 5-45 p.m.

PROTEST OF MAZAGOAN DOCK WORKERS.

At a mass meeting of the Mazagon Dock Employees Union held at Mazagon under the auspices of the Mazagon Dock employees Union, Mr. Gole the Vice President of the Union presiding, it was resolved as under:—(1). This meeting of the Mazagon Dock Employees held under the ahspices of the Mazagon Dock Employees' Union emphatically by protest against the action of the manager in inflicting heavy unemployment amonr the workers inrlhdinp old hands and earnestly requests the Managing Agents to stop further compulsory unemployment so as to remove the existing grievances. (2). This meeting of the Mazagon Dock Employees' Union calls upon all the Dock workers to soon become a members of the above Union as solidarity among the workers alone would be the effective solvent of all the workers complaints.

PROTEST DAY FOR G.I.P. RAILWAYMEN.

Due to the un-sympathetic attitude adopted by the Agent in giving negative deplies to all the demand put forth by the Union, it has been decided to observe 27th November as the protest day of the G.I.P. Railwaymen. All the 30 centres of the Union have been informed of this and they have agreed to hold general meetings on that day.

YOUTH LEAGUE BRANCH AT MATUNGA.

"A meeting was held in Matunga, under the presidentship of Seth Velji Lakhansi, on the 18th inst., for the formation of a branch of the Bombay Youth League in Matunga. Mr. Y. J. Meharally, the General Secretary of the Bombay Youth League addressed the meeting and a provisional committee was formed for drafting up a constitution."

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

This year 4 delegates are to be sent from this Ward to the Calcutta Congress. Applications duly proposed and seconded by the members of this committee are therefore invited on or before the 22nd instant. If more than 4 applications are received, the election shall take place on Sunday the 25th Instant between the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. & 6 to 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the committee which has been now shifted to Joshi Building, Kalbadevi, Opp. Bhangwadi.

DR. DESHMUKH CREATES A PRECEDENT

GARDE PARTY TO GOVERNOR

To meet His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson, the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and Mrs. Deshmukh will give a Garden Party in the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, on Friday (November 30) at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

ATLERCATION BETWEEN SERGEANT AND LEADERS

FURTHER EVIDENCE BEFORE BOYD COMMITTEE

LAHORE, Nov. 17.

Two more witnesses were examined by Mr. Boyd to-day, Mr. Arshadushain stated that some members of the crowd pushed down a portion of the barricade and prevented the constables from resetting it. The crowd pushed back the constables and abused them. He saw a brick strike the D.S.P. who whistled for reserves. The latter pushed the crowd back with horizontal lathis. He thought if the police had not done this the crowd would have reached the station. He did not see the police officers or men hitting any one in the crowd with lathis. The crowd was restless and was eager to secure the permission of the leaders to advance to the cars of the members of the Simon Commission.

ALTERCATION BETWEEN SERGEANT & LEADERS.

Mahomed Akram Khan stated that there was a slight altercation between a European sergeant and the leaders who were in front of the crowd. The police pushed the crowd back. After the scuffle the police and the processionists remained quiet as the crowd made no further attempt to advance. Raizada Hansraj's finger was injured by contact with a barbed wire.—A. P.

LALAJI'S DEATH

TO-DAY'S CONDOLENCE MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, the Bombay Presidency Youth League, Bombay Youth League, Girgaum Hindu Sabha, Gujrathi Bandhu Samaj, a public meeting will be held to mourn the loss of India's great patriot, Lasa Lajpatrai, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day, (Monday) in Peoples' Jinnah Hall. Mr. B. S. Kher will preside, and Messrs. A. S. Vali, N. S. Savarkar, B.T. Desai, S. A. Dange and others will speak.

PUNJABIS' CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A public meeting of the Punjabi inhabitants of Bombay City and Suburbs will be held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), to express their deep sense of sorrow at the sudden death of Lala Lajpat Rai.

BOMBAY BENGALIS' MEETING.

Bombay Bengalees will hold a condolence meeting to-day. (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. on the passing away of Lala Lajpat Rai, at the Bengal club Badminton ground, Parel.

NEGRO FIREMEN FORCED TO WORK AT POINT OF REVOLVER

WHITE ENGINEER'S ALLEGATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 18.

New York.—Refrigerating Engineer Smith, Fourth Engineer Prestwick and Sixth Engineer Dixon interviewed by Reuter, said that the Captain did not send the S. O. S. earlier than he did because till nine on the morning of November 12, there was no need to do so. They declared that trouble started on the 11th, when the big sea smashed the glass port in the so-called coal-door. A torrent of water poured in, which, however, was checked by pumps, and situation was not dangerous.

NEGROES BECOME PANICKY.

Nevertheless, Negro firemen became increasingly panicky till, on the morning of 12th, it was almost impossible to handle them. They were constantly slipping off to Deck, and had several times to be driven down at the point of Mate's revolver, but they refused to feed fires. Finally the steam began to fail and consequently the pumps.

CAPTAIN DID HIS BEST.

Water increased in volume till at nine on the 12th morning, the ship had a list of 45 degrees, after which the Captain sent the S. O. S. Meanwhile 10 British engineers put up a desperate struggle taking the places of Negroes (who were then on deck) straining every nerve to keep up sufficient steam to work pumps as also wireless, dynamo, and only leaving their posts five minutes before the ship's final plunge. Three engineer-officers emphasised that Captain Carey did his utmost and vigorously exonerated him from any blame whatsoever.—Reuter.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1928.

I do not know how to break the news to you. It may prove fatal. You may be shocked to death or the joy of it may overpower and transport you to the other world. Now give a pat to your heart so that it may not go on strike—and do listen.

* * *

The glad, or the sad (according to your personal preference) news is that "A curious situation has developed in the country in regard to the Simon Commission."

* * *

There is no doubt about the fact, because it has emerged from a learned, studious source which does not recognise doubts at all. The source in fact is "A student of Indian politics" writing in the "Pioneer" and who can be a greater authority on "curious situations" than the Allahabad Anglo-Indian bridge-builder?

* * *

Having proved the quality of the situation let me now tell you the nature of it.

* * *

It is that "the cry of boycott has no life in it" and that "a connection has been established between the Commission and the boycotting throng."

* * *

The evidence for this is tri-partite: (1) The Nationalist Press carefully analyses and critieises the evidence, the worst knock dealt by this Press to the boycott evidently being that it "quoted with approval one Government's condemnation of communal representation." But I am digressing.

* * *

Item No. 2 in the evidence is—

When a Press Agency brought a certain remark of Sir John Simon to the notice of Pandit Motilal Nehru, the latter failed in his political obligations so far as to answer the Press representative's question instead of—let us say, pleading a headache.

* * *

Now comes the third item:—

The example of (a) the Egyptian and (b) the British Press. As to (a) when the Milner Commission visited Egypt—but we need not pursue this example because the writer himself doesn't seem to be sure of what happened there.

* * *

But as regards (b) the refusal of the British Press to advertise Indian meetings or publish letters from Indians in London is not that the true method of boycotting—the boycott "comme on le fait"?

* * *

You see the principle that I want to emphasise? No. Let me illustrate by examples.

* * *

If, for instance, the Riga correspondent of your "Times" or the Shanghai ditto of your "Daily Mail" or "Daily Telegraph" were to write about the Bolsheviks whom you have boycotted, or if your Baldwin (I mean your leader) were to speak about Stalin or Trotzky or if your "Rhinelanders" were to take notice of the Army of Occupation which they detest—the attitude to be adopted is clear.

* * *

What? You don't follow? But it is so clear! He musn't, it musn't, you musn't, we musn't, they musn't.

* * *

If you can't understand even now, all I can say is that you are too simple-minded for the higher principles of real boycott as enunciated by such a composite being—I mean such non-simple-minded creature as "a student of politics."

* * *

Passing of New Empire.
Valiant Effort That Failed.
—Headlines.

But please don't be alarmed.

* * *

It has nothing to do with the present British Empire although it is a monument of valiant effort. The effort began with Drake when he gloriously pinched other people's property on the high seas, continued right through to the days of Clive who forged that title treaty which gave Bengal to John Company and it continues even now.

The headlines refer only to a Calcutta journal. I condole with its proprietors.

* * *

Derelict of the Night: "Shay, Mr. Cop, where does Tim Flanagan live?"

Constable: "Tim Flanagan? Why, you're Tim yourself."

D. N.: "Shure, Oi am—but where does he live?"

THE DEPARTED PATRIOT

BOMBAY'S REGRET AND CONDOLENCE

At the adjourned annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held at the Congress House on Sunday evening, the following condolence resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee records its deep sense of sorrow at the sudden death of Lala Lajpat Rai, one of India's greatest sons, and sympathises with the family of the deceased in the irreparable loss caused to them and to the country. This meeting authorises the President to convey the message of condolence to Mrs. Lala Lajpat Rai and family."

Several members of the Committee paid glowing tributes to the great patriot for his life-long national service.

MANDVI CITIZENS' CONDOLENCE

MEMORIAL FUND STARTED

Under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, a public meeting was held at Kharik Bazar on Saturday night to mourn the national loss caused by the sudden demise of Lala Lajpat Rai. The meeting was largely attended and Mr. B. T. Desai was in the chair. Speeches eulogising the services of the "Lion of the Punjab" were made by Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Virchand Tarachand, Nimbkar, Jogalekar, Lalji Pendse, Dr. Vora and others. A condolence resolution was unanimously carried. A memorial fund was started, to which the following subscriptions were collected on the spot:—

Messrs. Virchand Tarachand and Co. Rs. 51; Nanji Premji Devji Rs. 25; Keshavji Ardeshar and Co. Rs. 25; Thakur Kuvarji Dongersing and Co. Rs. 15; Liladhar Lakhamsey Rs. 25; Chapsi Bhimji Rs. 25; Joshi Ratansy Kanji Rs. 11; Dr. Jethalal Morardas Rs. 15; and Ramji Jairam Khat Rs. 5, 4 annas.

The money will be forwarded to the B. P. C. C. for proper disposal.

TEXTILE WORKERS MOURN LOSS

A condolence resolution mourning the loss of the late Lala Lajpat Rai was passed at a mass meeting of the textile workers held at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi, on Sunday afternoon, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar presiding. Besides the Chairman, Messrs. Lalji Pendse, Dange and Kasale addressed the meeting. The assault of the Lahore Police upon Lala Lajpat Rai and his friends came in for a scathing condemnation at the hands of the speakers.

MARKETS CLOSED ON SUNDAY

The markets in the city of Bombay which for want of timely information could not be closed on Saturday, remained closed on Sunday as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Lala Lajpat Rai.

TARIFF BOARD

BOMBAY, Nov. 18.

A press Communique states:—The Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of the representative of the Pioneer Magnesia Works at 11 a.m. on Monday the 19th instant in the office of the Board at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building, Fort, Bombay.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1928.

LALA LAJPATRAI.

Lala Lajpatrai is dead. It is impossible to reconcile oneself to the loss of one who but yesterday dominated the stage of Indian politics by the characteristically courageous manner in which he received the 'lathi' blows of the Punjab Police, one of which was, as he himself said, aimed at his heart. The blow to every Indian heart by his sudden death is too overwhelming for any estimate of his life and career to be made that would be adequate to the occasion or worthy of the man and the work that he did for his country and his fellow-men. He was one of India's most gifted and most devoted sons, a prince among patriots and a servant of the country who did not shrink from paying the highest price in the cause of its freedom. He was the outstanding figure among the old Brigade of the Congress whose ranks are being thinned by the ravages of death. Many have been called to the service of the country but of them there are only very few who have not been found wanting: Lala Lajpatrai was one of the most distinguished of these few. The last decade, memorable as it has been in the unprecedented strides the country has made towards freedom, has been no less marked by the magnitude of the calamity that has overtaken it by the removal from the field of action of three dominant personalities who will, however, continue to live in the hearts of generations of their fellow-countrymen yet unborn, spurring them on to deeds redounding to the glory of their Motherland. All three of them—Tilak, Das and Lajpatrai—died at the height of their power—with their work nobly and triumphantly done. We who live to mourn their loss, in our natural human weakness are apt to regard their death as most importune and to feel that they died at a time when we needed their guidance most. But, however natural such feelings to continue to cherish them would be to pay a poor compliment to the great departed patriots and all that they did for us. They, if they were living, would not have us think so. Their work in this life is done. But they continue to live in the hearts and minds of those of their countrymen who love India and are sincerely desirous of serving her and the truest and best tribute that any Indian can pay to their memory is to strive to be worthy of the inspiration of their life after death. They have been summoned to a higher task—the task, by the example of their own crowded lives, of releasing and stimulating fresh energy in their fellow-countrymen who survive them for the work of winning freedom for their own country and extending the bounds of human freedom itself. Their life in our midst was a precious gift to us. How better can we express our gratitude for this gift than by holding fast to the lesson that it has left for us?

What is the lesson of Lala Lajpatrai's life? Three qualities, above all, distinguished him—readiness to sacrifice, sacrifice time, money and, if need be, life itself in the service of his country, fearless in expressing the truth as he found it, however unpopular and unpleasant it might be and patriotic restraint which enabled him to subordinate his own personality and view to those of others when the supreme needs of the country demanded this. Few among the leaders of the country had, as Mahatma Gandhi points out, such an unbroken record of public service and of long standing as Lalaji had. And there certainly was not one among his contemporaries who engaged himself in almost all fields of national activities and did so with remarkable credit as he. He was an educationist, a social worker, a religious reformer, a friend of orphans and the "Depressed" Classes, a champion of Labour, a promoter of commercial and industrial enterprises, a journalist, an author, an orator and a statesman. He did not touch anything that he did not adorn, he devoted himself to no cause that he did not help to prosper, because he was a man of deeds and not words. The Arya Samaj, the D. A. V. College, the "People," the Servants of the People Society, not to speak of the Indian National Congress itself, are monuments that bear testimony alike to the breadth of his vision, his dynamic activities and his practical statesmanship. To few again was it given to suffer as he did for his country. Deported unjustly by a British Liberal Secretary of State under a lawless law, exiled for years from his country and twice sent to prison during the Non-Co-operation days, he died a martyr to his patriotism. Among the many causes that not seldom paralyse our national freedom is the refusal of many of our leaders to suppress their "self" when the need of the country calls for such suppression. It was a proof of the greatness of Lala Lajpatrai that, accustomed though he was to think aloud, to hit hard and to fight for the acceptance of his view, any crisis in his country's history found him ready to subordinate his view to the collective wisdom of the nation and to be content and happy to play a secondary role. He did so because, to use his own beautiful language, the only way to free the country was "to raise patriotism to the level of a religion and to aspire to live or to die for it," and he, fortunately, was free from that besetting sin of many of our present-day leaders who work themselves into the belief that no movement can succeed in which they do not play the dominant role. The instances of his self-abnegation are too numerous to need mention. It is sufficient to recall that he declined the honour of the presidentship of the Congress in favour of Dr. Rashbehari Ghose, that he whole-heartedly plunged himself into the Non-Co-operation movement, though at first he had differed in some ways with Mahatma Gandhi's programme, and that, despite his bitter controversy with Pandit Motilal Nehru during the last General Elections, he soon reconciled himself to the latter to whom he gave, as a lieutenant, invaluable and ungrudging support in his great work of the All-Parties' Conference. That he placed his country and truth above every thing else was most strikingly demonstrated in his attitude towards the Hindu-Muslim problem. He was a stern and uncompromising leader of the Hindu Maha Sabha. But he espoused the cause of Hindus not as a partisan advocate but as a Nationalist who was equally determined to see justice done to Muslims. Thus he readily accepted the Nehru Report and was not afraid to denounce those Punjab Hindus who did not support it. Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jayakar, who have had special opportunities of knowing him, therefore, express the bare truth when they plead that he was a friend of the Mussalmans and sincerely desirous of promoting Hindu-Muslim unity and we have no doubt all patriotic Muslims as well as Hindus will respond to the Mahatma's appeal that Lalaji's death should be turned to good account by the nation by establishing unity and by promoting perfect toleration for which Lalaji stood.

There is hardly any doubt, judging from the accounts of his death, that the injury he received when he was assaulted by the Police on the day of the Simon Commission's arrival in Lahore, hastened his end. That brutal assault, as he himself said, "has sunk into our soul." "We have," he added, "to revenge ourselves of this cowardliness not by violently attacking them but by winning our freedom." Into the soul's of how many of us has that assault sunk? Unless patriotism has deserted us, the death of Lalaji should make us bestir ourselves and determine that we shall not cease our efforts until we free our country. To the Youth of the country the death of Lala Lajpatrai, than whom they had no more sincere friend and abler guide, should be a fresh stimulus for zealous devotion to the cause of their country's freedom. They as well as not a few of their leaders who are now busying themselves with wordy warfare about the respective merits of Independence and Dominion Status, while freedom yet remains to be won, could have no more inspiring words to guide them than those which the patriot who has just departed and who served his country never more truly than when he fearlessly spoke out against current shibboleths, wrote almost on the eve of his death in the "People": "I know there are some people who scoff at unity. They do not want unity except at their price. Well, all I can say is that they are mistaken if they think they can get complete or incomplete independence by creating dissensions and divisions and by emphasising non-essentials."

SOUTH KANARA CONFERENCE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman's presidential address at the South Kanara District Conference was, like most of his political utterances, an outspoken condemnation of the British policy in India. Quoting extracts from the writings of British critics themselves, he showed that Britain's guiding policy in India was "Manchester first and Manchester afterwards". India's bondage," he said, "means England's poundage. India's chains mean British gains." And he quoted no less an authority than Sir Joynson Hicks, who once observed that Britain held India "for British goods in general and Lancashire in particular." "Our reply," Mr. Nariman most cogently added, "should be in the same terms, a general boycott with regard to British goods and a particular boycott of Lancashire". That is quite proper, but the difference between the British and the Indians is that the former rally all their parties against India, while the Indians form themselves into any number of parties forgetting the common opponent and level their deadliest guns against themselves. When a Herculean attempt is made to rally all the parties and is almost successful, our most ardent politicians contrive to create a fresh party. The controversy about "Councils or no Councils?" dissipated our energies for over two years. Then came the question of "Office or no Office". And now it is "Independence or Dominion Status?" And all the while the programme of Khaddar and the boycott of all foreign cloth started eight years ago is only being talked of. Khaddar being completely forgotten if not contemptuously referred to by many of the most enthusiastic boycotters.

Mr. Nariman had little, if anything to say in praise of the Nehru Report which the All-India Congress Committee recognised as "a great step" towards the Congress goal of Independence. He observed, forgetting the history of the Dominions, that "no nation in the world has of its own accord and free will asked for a foreign control or Dominion Status". While he bracketed foreign control and Dominion Status, he did not think it necessary to show to what extent and in what way Dominion Status implied foreign control or fell short of complete Independence. However, we are glad to note that the Subjects Committee of the Conference has adopted a resolution supporting the Nehru Report on the lines of the A.I.C.C. resolution. We have no doubt that resolution will be adopted by the open Conference.

THE LABOUR MOVEMENT IN INDIA AND EUROPE.

BRITISH LABOUR'S LIP SYMPATHY TO INDIAN CLAIMS

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

Since I came to England I have been very carefully studying the whole Labour situation in England and the Continent of Europe, especially in its relation to the Indian Trades Union movement itself. Before I left India I had publicly expressed my opinion that it was unwise to accept money, even for strike purposes, if it came directly from the Third International because its principles rigidly insisted on a policy of violence as the only means to accomplish the end in view for Labour. My own principles as a pacifist made it quite impossible for me to support the Third International in this respect, and I have never concealed my opinion about it.

THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL.

On arriving in Europe I immediately began to make most careful enquiries and I found that what I had expressed to be the basic character of the Third International, namely, the insistence on a revolution of violence to accomplish the end which Labour had in view, was entirely correct. Not only were violent methods regarded as imperative in the long run, but a practical policy amounting to violence was carried on in almost every country, even while preparations were being made for a revolution. Every country in Europe where a peaceful Labour movement existed had complained of Communist activities, which had attempted to overthrow peaceful Labour organisations and substitute for it revolutionary methods. The consequence was that a bitter struggle had arisen all over the Continent between the Third International supporters and the more Conservative Trades Unions which sided with the Second International. At the same time, I have found out that the money actually sent to the Bombay Textile Union for strike purposes was sent from the Russian Textile Workers and not from the Third International. Therefore the objection I raised at that time I now entirely withdraw with regard to that money.

BRITISH LABOUR'S TEMPORISING POLICY.

On the other hand, when I came to England I found out very quickly indeed that the Trades Union leaders who were in power in the British Trades Union movement, were temporising in their policy, and were unwilling to give entire and undivided support to the Indian claim for immediate Swaraj and for Labour organisation without any racial discrimination. Thus I felt immediately that, just as the Third International with its Communist supporters had transgressed the principle of non-violence, so the Second International and its supporters in Great Britain were by no means free from the cult of Imperialism and racial discrimination. Therefore, India could not put her trust in them.

COLD DOUCHE TO INDIAN CLAIMS.

The crisis came when we met the Trades Union delegates at the Empire Labour Conference in London. Here both in the morning and in the evening, of what may be called "the Indian day" of the Conference, we had cold water thrown over us and when we insisted on a resolution being passed favouring immediate self-government and non-racial discrimination, then, on the one hand, we were told by the South African delegates that they could not give up the white Labour policy because it was a matter of self-preservation, and we were also told by the British Trades Union leaders that they were not prepared to pass any resolution at that time which would commit them any further than the resolution passed in 1925, proposed by Mr. Joshi, which had remained merely a resolution on paper. Above all, we could not get any pledge from them that they would withdraw the Labour delegates from the Simon Commission. Therefore, in the end, when everything else had been done, we definitely decided to leave the Conference where we could no longer remain with dignity and self-respect.

SUGGESTION TO INDIAN MOVEMENT.

It will be seen, from what I have said, that my opinion, after the most careful consideration in Europe itself of the whole Labour situation, is this: The Trades Union movement in India should remain independent both of the Second and the Third International. Both these Internationals have principles which in

(Continued on page 8.)

AYURVED V. MODERN WESTERN MEDICINE.

DO NOT NEGLECT INDIA'S PAST MEDICAL TRADITION

(BY D. V. SANDU).

III.*

No nation can build a national system of Medicine without taking into account the medical tradition of the past. In this connection let us see what Japan has very recently begun, for she has found out her mistake by ignoring her indigenous medicine (the great Chinese system of medicine). Under the heading "Revival of Chinese Medicine", the following has appeared in the March 1928 issue of the "Young East", published from Tokyo: "It is a remarkable and interesting phenomena that in Japan, where Western medicine has made considerable progress and many eminent physicians of world-wide reputation have appeared, *a movement to revive the old Chinese school of medicine has lately been started and is steadily gaining ground.* In fact, there are not a few amongst the well educated and intelligent Japanese, who believe in and *prefer Chinese to Western medicine and a society called the "Oriental Medical Association" has been organised in Tokyo——As a first step they opine that the practice of medicine of the old Chinese system should be revived.*"

POPULARITY OF CHINESE MEDICAL SYSTEM.

Under the heading "*Popularity of Chinese Medicine in U.S.A.*", the same paper further adds that "*Chinese Medicine is daily gaining in popularity on the Pacific coast of America.*" A United State Press correspondent, says the above paper from Tokyo, recently described as follows:—

"Here on the Pacific coast Chinese Medicine is rapidly spreading like a new religion. New medical buildings are springing up in every city of the West which accommodate *Americans who are paying hundreds of thousands of dollars for medicine China is supposed to be discarding.* Patients are flocking to these new places in such numbers that they must make appointments in advance with some of them

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous articles appeared on the 9th and the 17th instant.

Notes of the Day.

A Calculated Insult.

Mr. Amery's "message" to the Ceylon Legislative Council to the effect that the Donoughmore Commission's recommendation must be accepted as a whole and that else he would "reopen the whole question of any constitutional change," is a thinly disguised threat to postpone indefinitely the question of reform unless the Commission's unsatisfactory proposals are accepted "in toto". The threat, administered after the Council had begun to suggest changes in the proposals, is an insult to the Council, which is told in so many words that it cannot claim even a semblance of the right of self-determination. The British Government had the right of accepting or rejecting the Ceylon Council's suggestions but it would not tolerate even the Council's criticism of the Commission's recommendations. It would be an intolerable humiliation to the Council to submit namely to this calculated insult. We trust it will proceed with its discussion of the proposed reforms regardless of any threats or ultimatums from any quarter. If the British Government would not accept its recommendations substantially, it will then be for the Council and the people of Ceylon to consider what steps they should take to assert themselves.

Scientific Research.

Sir J. C. Bose's Convocation address at the Allahabad University was an eloquent appeal to the educated youth of the country to develop a spirit of investigation and adventure in the boundless realms of knowledge and to harness that spirit to the task of exploiting the vast material resources of the country. He pointed out that work of this character was urgently necessary to face the severe competition from other countries and to combat the danger of growing unemployment in India. Deploring the lack of adequate facilities for scientific research here, he said: "There are now several thousand Indian students in Europe, and it has been computed that India pays in this way an annual tribute which exceeds a crore of rupees, a drain of which no complaint is made. . . . The only way to meet this anomalous and humiliating position is to take steps so as to be gradually independent of foreign help in our educational and industrial efforts." He added: "For carrying out such a programme a far-sighted State policy is urgently required. I am sure that the country would willingly meet the necessary expenditure, provided that the money is spent here for benefiting and enriching India and in opening out wider spheres of activity for her children." We have no doubt that, if the above conditions are accepted, the public would cheerfully bear the necessary expenditure. But the problem of moving the Government to accept the conditions and undertake the programme still remains. However, we would request Sir Jagadish to submit to the public a more detailed scheme of the kind he has in view.

Callous.

Mr. Stead, Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab, is the soul of humanity. Giving evidence before Mr. Boyd who has been asked by the Government of the Punjab to make a departmental inquiry into the assaults on nationalist leaders on the day of the Simon Commission's arrival in Lahore, one of which had led to a fatal result, Mr. Stead narrated a story of humanitarian endeavour on the part of himself and his brother officers to keep the crowd back. Did the Police use lathies? Did they belabour the crowd? Oh, no; very gently the crowd was pushed back by Mr. Stead "with his own hands" and he tells Mr. Boyd that "others were probably doing the same". Mr. Stead, therefore, fails to understand why all this "fuss" is being made all over India about the assaults. His experience as a Police officer has convinced him that "the ordinary Punjabi, tak[es] no account whatsoever of minor injuries". It is a mystery how the injuries were received when the Police were busy only gently pushing the crowd back. One must not be astonished if Anglo-India and its apologists suggested that members of the crowd hurt one another just to spite officialdom. Any stick is good enough to beat the Indian dog but it can be imagined how quickly a Police officer in England who makes an outrageously insulting statement about a whole class of people as Mr. Stead did would be removed from his office.

Triumph For Nehru Report.

It is extremely gratifying to learn from the Press statement of Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar, M.L.C., an ex-Minister of the Madras Government, that the Nehru Report has been steadily receiving more and more support throughout the Presidency. It is splendid news, indeed, that a large number of local bodies have wholeheartedly accepted the Report, including: the Taluka Boards of Puttur, Elore, Karakal, Kulitalai, Perambalur, Polur, Mannargudi, Calicut, Nauni[lum], Rajahmundry and Tenuku, Municipal Councils of Tellicherry, Dindigul, Mayavaram, Vizianagaram, Bezwada, Tirupati, Guntur, Velbore, and the Anantpur District Board. It is also to be noted that a large number of members of the Legislative Council have already signified their willingness to support and popularise the Lucknow decision. This excellent record is, no doubt, due to the earnestness and propaganda[dist] zeal of the Madras All-Parties' Conference. We wish that the recently started Bombay All-Parties' Conference, which has done nothing beyond holding a public meeting in this City, could rouse itself from its lethargy.

Parrot Phraseology.

How necessary it is for the popular representatives in the Central Legislature and for the Indian Press and publicists to repeat the protest made time and again that India looks ridiculous at Geneva so long as she is not represented by a deputation of her own nationals in whom public have confidence, is illustrated in the parrot phraseology employed by Sir K. V. Reddy in boosting the League's work after his return from Geneva. The League may be doing good work, but India, who pays far too disproportionately to the League's expenses, has no reason to take pride in that work because the Indian is selected by officialdom to be sent as a fiddle to the British delegation at Geneva only repeat their master's voice. Sir K. V. Reddy's impressions about the League's efforts in solving the problem of disarmament are British in tone and duplicity. He also reiterates the nauseating cant about Britain having interests through the world and about British obligations." India wants genuine Indian opinion represented at Geneva, not the Indian dummies of Britain, the office of humiliated her.

HOW LALAJI DIED.

President Patel Demands Public Enquiry.

PRESS AND LEADERS' TRIBUTE.

SURAT, Nov. 18.

The peasants of Bardoli held a public meeting here to-day under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, to mourn the loss of Lala Lajpat Rai.

Eulogising the services of the departed leader Mr. V. J. Patel said that by the death of the Lala the Punjab had been left widowed, India without a veteran leader of the first rank and the Assembly without a lion who roared against anything that he regarded as an attempt to stifle liberty. Proceeding Mr. Patel said that just a few days prior to his death, according to Lala Lajpat Rai's statement, he received severe blows over the region of the heart. Whether his death from heart-failure had anything to do with the blows only doctors could say, but the speaker was of the opinion that it was the people's right and duty to ask for a public enquiry in the matter from Government.

Speaking on the condolence resolution Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel declared that Lala Lajpat Rai would live in the hearts of his countrymen. The speaker then recalled with gratefulness the deceased's generous offer in the final stages of the Bardoli Satyagraha to go to Bardoli and to lead the campaign should the Satyagraha leader be arrested. Proceeding Mr. Vallabhbhai stated that as to his death, God only could fix the responsibility for it.

After Mr. Mahadeo Desai had addressed the meeting the resolution was passed, the whole meeting standing and the President of the meeting was requested to wire the resolution to the relatives of the deceased.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S TRIBUTE

ACHIEVE SWARAJ FOR WHICH LALAJI STROVE FOR 50 YEARS

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 18.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad held this evening on the river bank, Mahatma Gandhi presiding, a resolution was passed expressing grief at the demise of Lala Lajpat Rai who was described as the lion of the Punjab whose sacrifice, patriotism, firmness, fearlessness, nobility, simplicity and straightforwardness were commendable.

Mahatma Gandhi said that he first saw the Lala in 1914 in England. At that time he did not come into intimate personal contact with him, nevertheless his patriotism had laid a deep impression on him. He came into personal contact with the Lala in 1920 when he returned to India and presided over the Special Congress at Calcutta. Although there were differences of opinion between them there was no bitterness and their intimacy grew day by day till the death of the Lala. He could say that there was no feeling of rancour in him for anybody and he cherished universal love. There was no hatred in him for Mahomedans. He had had frequent discussions with him and he could bear testimony to it. Concluding the Mahatma exhorted the youths to achieve Swaraj for which the Lala had strived for fifty years.—A. P.

MR. JAYAKAR'S CONDOLENCE TO MRS. LAJPATRAI

The following tedegram was sent by Mr. M. R. Jayakar to Mrs. Lajpatrai:—

"My deepest sympathy in your heavy bereavement entire country shares your grief, Lalaji died noble death."

JAYAKAR.

STIFFEN YOUR DETERMINATION TO WIN FREEDOM

LAHORE MEETING PASSES CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION

LAHORE, Nov. 17.

A crowded meeting was held here this evening when speeches were made eulogising the sacrifi[illegible] of La'a Lajpat Rai and ex[illegible] people to follow in h[illegible]

Dr Moham[illegible] resided, in the course [illegible] aid that the deceased h[illegible] a man should live an[illegible] should wish to die like [illegible] death took place earlier [illegible] ld have occurred otherwise [illegible] ficularly to the assault on him [illegible] ber 30.

Dr. Satyapal said th[illegible] ala had

A LIFE CONSECRATED TO FREEDOM

With Him Human Liberty Recognised No Compartments

MR. JAYAKAR'S APPRECIATION OF LALAJI

"Lala Lajpat Rai's death is a great national calamity. His presence at this critical juncture was most needed."

—DR ANSARI.

'The sudden passing away of Lala Lajpat Rai is a great national calamity. I find it impossible to express adequately my appreciation of the great man who has passed away. By his sudden death at this critical stage of our struggle I have lost the invaluable assistance of a great colleague, and the country the devoted services of a self-less patriot."

—PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

One was bound to respect Lala Lajpat Rai for his sterling patriotism, his unbending independence and his unfailing spirit of service and self-sacrifice. He showed a rare spirit of give and take and I think he placed the country above his party.

—SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU.

"It is but the truth that he lived for India. The passing away of such as he at this juncture drives one to consider whether there is a curse upon this fair land, and when it will be lifted."

—MR. CHINTAMANI.

provided them with an exmple of an ideal life.

Raizada Hansraj said that the Lala's motto was "freedom or death."

NAILS IN BRITAIN'S COFFIN.

Mr. Zafar A'i Khan said that the blows received by the Lala on October 30 had speeded up his death. Those blows, as Lala Lajpat Rai had said, were nails in the coffin of the British Empire.

Sardar Sardulsingh and six others addressed the meeting, after which a resolution was passed expressing condolence with the relations of Lala Lajpat Rai at the death and urging the people of the Province to work for the freedom of India.—A. P.

DR. ANSARI IN MADRAS

CITIZEN'S CORDIAL RECEPTION

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

Dr. Ansari, who arrived in Madras this morning by the Bombay Mail, was very much moved to hear the sad news of Lala Lajpat Rai's death. In an interview given to the Associated Press, he said:—

"Lala Lajpat Rai's death is a great national calamity. His presence at this critical juncture was most needed. He was touring all over the Punjab to popularise the Nehru Report and the Lucknow decisions. It may be said that Lalaji's unstinted support of the Nehru Report has been one of the main factors in bringing over the Hindu Mahasabha to accept it. When I met him last in Delhi I saw that he was weak and exhausted, but he had come to attend the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and the enlarged Nehru Committee, in spite of indisposition. He left Delhi before the meeting of the latter Committee was over as he felt very ill. Lalaji has died serving the Motherland and his life of sacrifice and noble example will be a source of inspiration to the coming generation."

A CORDIAL RECEPTION.

Dr. Ansari was accorded a cordial reception on his arrival in Madras, among those present at the station to receive him being Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar, Rangaswami Iyengar, Yakub Hasan and Swami Venkatachellam. He was profusely garlanded by representatives of the Congress Committee and several other associations.

Dr. Ansari motored to Mr. Jamal Muhammad's bungalow, where he stays during his short sojourn in Madras.

He presides over a public meeting at Tilak Ghat this evening to express the sense of loss at Lala Lajpat Rai's death.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad arrived from Calcutta and was accorded an enthusiastic reception.—A. P.

"BUREAUCRACY RESPONSIBLE FOR LALAJI'S DEATH"

DELHI'S TRIBUTE TO GREAT PATRIOT

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17.

A public meeting of the citizens of Delhi held at Victoria Gardens this evening under the presidency of Mr. Sheikh Muhammad Taqqi unanimously passed the following resolution which was moved by Mr. J. N. Sahani, editor, the "Hindustan Times."

"This meeting of the citizens of Delhi, while deploring the sad and untimely death of Lala Lajpat Rai and the irreparable loss suffered by the country at this critical juncture in its history, sincerely appreciates the unique services rendered by him and the unsurpassable sacrifices made by him in the cause of the nation, and congratulates him on his martyrdom."

APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN.

In moving the resolution, Mr. Sahani said that he congratulated not only Lala Lajpat Rai, but also the country, for having produced a son like Lalaji, who was prepared to sacrifice himself for the country. Mr. Sahani said that the Lala had accorded a reception to the Simon Commission with his blood, which was the only way for a self-respecting nation to receive such a body as the Commission. The Lala, in one single life of 63 years, had performed the work of centuries. He had worked for India for 45 years. In 1907 he was deported to Mandalay, and then to America even where he continued to work for his country. From America he returned to the Punjab when the political life of the province was at the zero point, and it was he who rejuvenated the Punjab after the martial law regime had driven under ground all feelings of nationalism. He appealed to the citizens of Delhi to receive the Simon Commission in the same way in which Lalaji had received it in Lahore, and thus give proof of their affection and love for the deceased leader. The made a special appeal to young men, because of was for them to refill the ranks of the great leaders, which were gradually being thinned.

WORK FOR LIBERTY.

Mr. Asaf Ali, in seconding the resolution, said that leaders who had worked all their lives for the country were now old and tired, and it was for young men to replace them." The only way" the speaker said, "in which you can give proof of your love for Lalji and really commemorate him, is by following in his footsteps and working for achieving the ideal which Lalaji had died in trying to achieve, namely the liberty of the motherland." Mr. Asaf Ali said that the bureaucracy," whose agents had hit Lalaji near the heart on October 30 last "was mostly responsible for the death of Lalaji.

Mr. Shanker Lalaji, Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, Municipal Commissioner and Prof. Indra, further supported the motion. Prof. Indra said that those of his Hindu or Mahomedan friends who thought that they would gain something from the Simon Commission were mistaken. Neither of them stood to gain by co-operating with the Commission. They had got the first instalment of Swaraj from Sir John Simon in the form of Lalaji's death.

Several others supported the resolution, after which it was put to the vote and unanimously passed, all standing.

PROCESSION THROUGH CITY.

The meeting, which came to a close at about 8 p.m. was the culmination of a procession which started from the office of the Congress Committee at about 2 o'clock, and paraded through the principal bazars of the city. The procession started with about 200 men, but by the time it reached the appointed place for the meeting the crowd had swelled to over 5,000.—A. P.

A FRIEND OF MUSLIMS

MR. JAYAKARS TRIBUTE

I was greatly shocked when, yesterday morning, I received the news in Poona of the sudden death of Lala Lajpat Rai. A great and good man has passed away. I met

(Continued on next page.)

MYSTERY MAN IN PROCESSION

Alleged Attempt at Throwing a Bomb

CROWD TAKE HIM FOR "COL. LAWRENCE" AND BELABOUR HIM

LAHORE, Nov. 17.

As the procession reached within half a mile of the river bank there was distraction owing to cries of "Police, spies, bombs, revolvers, etc." which led to attacks on a passerby who was very fair looking and had long tresses of hair like a woman's and on one or two persons including one police constable and one Sikh who are said to have gone to the rescue of the passerby.

People in the procession alleged that the man was actually caught in seeking to throw bomb and that when he was caught red-handed, he handed over the bomb to some accomplice and that when the crowd attacked him he took out a revolver.

Owing to the intervention of Dr. Gocul chand Narang and a few others in the procession the passerby was protected from serious injury. The police intervened and took in custody the attacked man and with great difficulty placed him in a tongat which was surrounded by some people from the crowd.

The man was taken to the Tibbi police station. Meanwhile the funeral procession wended its way and reached the river bank at half past five. After due rites the body was cremated.

SUSPECT IDENTIFIED.

Enquiries in official and unofficial circles in reference to the alleged attempt to throw bomb show that the passerby who was suspected of the attempt was one Muslim Pir Karm Shah. He is the son of a Muslim Pir whose tomb is in Ajmere. He was born at Bokhara and has long and beautiful tresses of hair. He is also very fair in appearance and liable ti be mistaken for a European.

The man was coming in a taxi with two or three other Muslims. The car met the funeral procession near the Timber market which is just adjacent to the municipal electric post. According to the companions of Pir Karam Shah he asked the car to stop and while asking his companions to be seated got down and as a mark of respect was saying prayers with bowed head for Lalaji.

At this juncture cries were raised: "Bomb, bomb, that man is trying to throw bomb" and fingers were pointed out to Karam Shah.

Cries were also raised that he was the mysterious Colonel Lawrence, a European who, it is the popular belief in Lahore, masquerades as agent provacateur of Police and C. I. D. and whose movements are supposed to be as mysterious as the movements of Colonel Lawrence of Arabian fame.

At once the crowd got infuriated and attacked Karam Shah.

Karam Shah fell down on the ground and he was severely handled by the crowd. One policeman and a Sikh who sought to rescue him were also roughly handled.

Dr. Goculchand and several others rushed on the spot and calmed the crowd. The Police officers on duty came to the spot took charge of Karam Shah and his companions. They were placed in a tonga and taken to the Tibbi police station. It was ascertained on enquiry that Fatteh Mohamed, a large house owner of Lahore came forward and testified that the Pir was his guest and he had gone out in the evening with his relatives to visit some brick kilns.

To a press representative Fatteh Mohamed stated that he knew Pir Karam Shah for about seven years. He had lived for many years at Ajmere where his father's tomb was situated. Karam Shah was a Sayed. He had come to Lahore only this morning with idea of building a house. He with Fatteh Mohamed was busy the whole day in that connection when he met the procession he got down as mark of respect and was saying prayers when he was attacked. It was further alleged that Karam Shah had about Rs. 14,000 with him out of which Rs. 5,000 had been lost in the crowd. Karam Shah was somewhat delirious at the Tibbi station and was crying aloud for restoration of his money and was complainining of maltreatment.

It is understood Fatteh Mohamed had been allowed by the authorities to remove Karam Shah to his house. As far as can be ascertained searches had not elicited any weapon or objectionable article.

MAHOMEDAN FAQIR SUSPECTED OF POSSESSING BOMBS

LALAJI'S FUNERAL PROCESSION INCIDENT

LEHORE, Nov. 17.

On inquiry regarding the rumour of discovery of bombs as Lala Lajpatrai's funeral procession was passing, the Associated Press has been informed by the District Magistrate that a part of the crowd suspected a Mahomedan faqir who was standing on the roadside of having bombs and assaulted him whereupon police intervened to protect him from assault. It is absolutely false that he was in possession of bombs and the man is not suspected. The man was taken under police protection. It is understood that he is still under police protection to save him from any possible molestation.—A. P.

ANOTHER VERSION

LAHORE, Nov. 17.

Further enquiries reveal that the person who is in police protection is said to be a tall man who was going to the side where the procession was proceeding. He was searched by the police and it is understood that Rs. 9,365/- have been recovered from his person and he has made no statement.—A. P.

FRONTIER PEOPLE GREET SIMON WITH BLACK FLAGS

We Will Have Nothing To Do With All-White Commission

PESHAWAR'S STOCK OF BLACK PAPER EXHAUSTED

(From A Correspondent.)

PESHAWAR CITY, Nov. 17.

Four processions of Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims marched through the city singing national songs exhorting the people to boycott the purely white Commission. The police had stationed the strong detachments very early in the morning blocking all ways to the railway stations. Armed soldiers were also called in. It was announced all the four processions will meet at the railway station, but as the processions were not allowed by the Assistant Commissioner to go there all could not meet.

GREETED WITH BLACK FLAGS.

One procession however found its way into a big maidan near the railway line when the special carrying the Commission passed. It was greeted by deafening cries of "Simon Go Back." About 10,000 people waving black flags greeted the "uninvited guests." So great was the demand for black flags that no black paper could be had in the city since yesterday. There was a row of posters like "Simon Go Back." Take the Reactionary Bolton Away", "Bolton Raj is worse than Martial Law."

NO CO-OPERATION WITH ALL-WHITE COMMISSION.

A few minutes after the special had passed, another procession from the city joined the demonstrators and a huge meeting of the people of the Frontier was held under the presidency of Sardar Ramsingh, of Bannu, when the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This meeting of the Frontier people condemn the appointment of the All-White Commission and the half-educated reactionary Committee composed entirely of Sir Bolton's henchmen and appeals to all Frontier men to boycott it in view of the better experience of co-operation with the Bray Committee. It further disassociates itself from all witnesses.

Mr. Abdurrab Khan, pleader, Mr. Abdurrahim Khan, pleader, Mr. Habibullah Khan, pleader, Dr. Jewahir Singh Amirchand Bombwala, Lalla Paira Ram, Pandia Omparkash, Pir Shahinshah and other supported the resolution.

The meeting dispersed amidst cries of "Bande Mataram", "Sat Siri Akal", "Allah-o-Akbar", and "Simon Go Back".

POTENTIALITIES OF NEHRU REPORT

NEED FOR ENFORCING SANCTIONS

MR. C. D. AIYANGAR'S PLEA FOR ECONOMIC SWARAJ

NANDYAL, Nov. 17.

Mr. C. Doraiswami Aiyangar M.L.A. in his presidential address at the Andhra Provincial Conference, which began here today made a strong plea for a clear understanding of the requirements of the country and a common working programme. He said "now that the Simon Commission are in the country, it is good that we have placed our cards on the table in the form of the Nehru Report. Let no optics have any doubts as to what we are out for. Of course there is the controversy as between Dominion Status and Complete Independence. But even here the two demands are but separated one from the other by a thin veil. The All-India Congress Committee has settled the matter very well at Delhi, and there is no necessity for further controversy. "But what is required is to arm the Nehru Report with the necessary sanction for its enforcement. As Mahatma Gandhi says, let us work for sanctions in earnest." The president made a suggestion for the appointment of a committee of leading men to travel all over the country, and record evidence from all quarters. A report based on the evidence so collected should be accepted more highly than that of the Simon Commission. He pleaded for real unity at this critical juncture.

INDIAN STATES PROBLEM.

Referring to the question of the Indian States, the president said that the appointment of the Butler Committee was a strategic move on the part of the British Government, and he regretted that Indian Princes and their subjects should think so much of it. He urged the people to concentrate on the attainment of economic Swaraj. "It is a delusion to think that political swaraj will get prosperity for the country in all directions". He narrated how British scapitalism had killed Indian industries, and said that in his opinion the Charkha was the real solution of the poverty of the Indian masses. The development of agriculture and charkha must go hand in hand. He regretted that even among ardent Congress and Independencewallahs there was lack of sincerity and even among the advocates of the boycott of British goods there was lack of sincerity. He concluded his address with a fervent appeal to all not to forget the message of the charkha and the handloom.—A. P.

PIRATES EXECUTED AT HANKOW

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Hankow.—Twenty-one executions at military headquarters included 16 Chinese arrested in connection with the piracy on the steamer "Shasi" mentioned on November 7.—Reuter.

HOW LALAJI DIED

(Continued from previous page.)

him just two weeks ago at Delhi and spent full two days in his delightful company, working with him on the Constitution Committee of the All Parties' Conference. He was quite bright in spirits though feeling a little tired. He was attending to the Publicity Department of the Nehru Committee's Repport and was enthusiastic about his work. He felt quite hopeful that ultimately the Nehru Committee's Report would come out successful through the ordeal through which it is passing.

A FRIEND OF MUSLIMS.

I had been privileged to work with him in intimate accociation during the last three years, two of which were spent together, sitting the whole day next to him during the session of the Indian Legislative Assembly. He had a charming personality, so simple and trustful. It may cause surprise to many—none the less it is true—that Mahomedans had a friend in him. I, therefore, regard it as singularly unfortunate that he should have passed away at this juncture, when his good offices were so necessary for arriving at a satisfactory solution of the Hindu-Moslem question.

He was, of course, a vigorous Hindu. He had ceased to be an active Arya Samajist, but the mettle and enthusiasm of that faith clung to him to the last day. It may cause surprise to many of his critics to know that his outlook on Hinduism was very liberal. Often did he express himself as being in favour of the total abolition of caste disabilities, a thorough reform of the Hindu Law, and a complete removal of untouchability from the Hindu code of life. His work for the Depressed Classes is an important chapter in his crowded life. Whenever any question came before the Indian Legislative Assembly affecting the rights of the "Depressed" Classes, they found in him a valiant champion of their cause. The resolution moved by me a few months ago relating to the regeneration of the Depressed Classes had his entire approval.

I have often wished that his Mahomedan friends had understood him better, and I do hope that, now that he is gone, there will be a greater appreciation of his personal efforts towards unity than was the case during his lifetime. He referred with great pleasure to the part of his life when he was an ardent social reformer. The death of Swami Shraddhanand had left a deep impression on his mind, and if he had been spared a few years more, he would have, in his mature wisdom, put the coping stone on his career by bringing about a better understanding between the militant types of the Hindu and Mahomedan faiths. He often deprecated the division in the ranks of the Congress caused at the time of the last elections and the bitterness and rituperation with which they were fought two years ago. They had left a sting in his mind which he was trying to forget.

RECONCILIATION WITH MOTILALJI.

In this connection, it must be a pleasure to his friends to see that he lived long enough to arrive at a complete reconciliation and understanding with Pandit Motilal Nehru. It was a touching sight to see these two leaders frequently sitting together at Hotel Cecil in Simla during the last session of the Assembly, endeavouring to arrive at a solution of the communal question. I am sure Pandit Motilal to-day feels that, in Lalaji's death he has lost his right-hand man in his endeavours to obtain support for the Nehru Committee's Report.

In the Assembly, he found his work greatly attractive. Fearless in his criticisms, he often rested his comments upon the broad foundations of justice and equity free from the conventional beliefs which often have away over the debates of that body. Two of his best pronouncements were made during the last Simla session, and the ardour with which they were delivered is almost prophetic in the light of his sudden demise so soon thereafter.

LIFE DEDICATED TO FREEDOM.

Lalaji is gone. His death creates a void which it would be difficult to fill. One very rarely meets an Indian leader with such all-round conception of India's progress. With him, human liberty recognised no compartments of religion, politics or social progress. The mind which wishes to be free is afraid of no boundaries and is intolerant of restraint equally in all these departments of human life. His own life was a great struggle to co-ordinate and intertwine these several activities, for freedom with him meant not only the removal of political domination, but a wide liberty to think, believe, act and worship without humiliating restraints. This often caused misconceptions, but the intrepidity and sincerity with which he advocated reform enabled him to tide over them. His name will ever remain fresh in the minds of his countrymen as of a valiant and uncompromising critic of human abuses, in whatever form and shape they surround the present-day life of his countrymen.

M. R. JAYAKAR.

A DEDICATED LIFE

MADRAS LEADER'S TRIBUTES

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar M.L.A. in a statement to the Associated Press on the death of Lala Lajpatrai says:—"Lalaji's was in its true sense a dedicated life. He thought and fought, suffered and sacrificed for his country, in internment and exile, in prison and in Council Chamber, for over twentyfive years. He gave his all to his country, his material and moral resources his intellectual and emotional gifts. His loss is irreparable and sorely we will miss him in the critical days of the struggle for freedom of which he was so puissant and valiant a fighter.

Mr. S. Satyamurti says:—His death has left a void in the foremost lines of our national leaders which cannot be easily filled. He was deservedly known as the lion of the Punjab.

The Madras District Congress Committee, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar presiding, passed a resolution to-day placing on record its deep and profound sorrow at the death of Lala Lajpatrai, one of the greatest builders of the Indian nation and resolved to convey its sincere condolences to the members of the bereaved family.—A. P.

AMRITSAR SCHOOLES REMAIN CLOSED

AMRITSAR, Nov. 17.

The news of Lala Lajpatrai's death spread in the city like wild fire and all schools were closed.

The Central Sikh League has wired to Mrs. Lajpatrai:—"The Central Sikh League regards the untimely sudden death of Lala Lajpatrai as an irreparable loss to Indian nationalism and the Punjab and sympathises with the bereaved family.—

The local Bar Association has also passed a Condolence resolution.—A. P.

WIDE-SPREAD REGRET IN BENARES

BENARES, Nov. 17.

The death of Lala Lajpatrai was received here fith widespread regret. The Kashi Vidya Pith, the colleges and offices of the Benares University, the local schools, the offices of the Benares Municipality were closed as an expression of sorrow.—A. P.

ANGLO-INDIAN COMMUNITY MOURNS LALAJI'S DEATH

PESHAWAR, Nov. 17.

The news of Lala Lajpatrai's death has caused widespread regret among all members of the Simon Conference. Col Gidney who arrived here declared the Anglo-Indian community mourned the death of Lala Lajpatrai,

"HAMDARD'S REGRET"

DELHI, Nov. 17.

"Hamdard" Maulana Mahomed Ali's paper says that the country will deeply mourn the death of Lalaji. The paper laments that the Punjab leader should have passed away at a time when the nation wanted its leadership.—A. P.

SHADOW OF GLOOM IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov. 17.

The news of Lala Lajpat Rai's sudden death has cast a shadow of gloom all over the town. Immediately on receipt of the news most of the shops were closed. At 5 p.m. a procession was taken from the Congress Office through the main bazar, after which a largely attended mass meeting was held at Holmstead Hall under the chairmanship of Mr. Mukhi Jethanand, when several speakers paid tributes to Lalaji's patriotism and statesmanship and deplored his death at a most critical juncture in the country's history.—A. P.

RANGOON ISLAMIN SCHOOL IN MOURNING

The Secretary Islamin National High School Rangoon, writes:—The Staff & Students of Islamia National High School express feelings of deep sorrow at the untimely death of Lalaji and consider it a great loss to India.

DR. M. ALAM'S TRIBUTE

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

"The funeral procession of Lala Lajpat Rai", said Dr. Mahomed Alam in the course of a statement to the Press, "testified to the love with which the people of the Punjab regarded the departed leader. Never before in my life have I seen a more impressive procession. I am glad that Muslims took a prominent part in demonstrating their grief, and I know that the Muslim community shared the sense of loss that the country has suffered."—A. P.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S TRIBUTE

PESHAWAR, Nov. 18.

Sir John Simon interviewed by the Associated Press said: "My colleagues and I greatly regret to learn of the death of Lala Lajpat Rai which means the removal of an ardent social worker as well as a prominent political leader."—A. P.

SAD NEWS BROADCAST IN SURAT BY CONGRESS PRESIDENT

SURAT, Nov. 17.

The news of Lala Lajpat Rai's death which was received here this morning, was immediately broadcast throughout the City by a bulletin issued by the President of the City Congress Committee, exhorting the people to observe a complete hartal. Most Hindu shops remained closed in the afternoon. A public meeting has been arranged for to-morrow evening to express sorrow at the death. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel are expected to arrive here from Bardoli to attend the meeting.—A. P.

NATURE'S CURIOSITY.

Photo of a he cock having two tails, four legs, two genital organs and anus, discharging from both the organs. Its cost is estimated to be Rs. 1.500 and is put on view at the Ahmedabad Agricul tural show.

WIDESPREAD GRIEF IN POONA

POONA, Nov. 17.

The news of Lala Lajpat Rai's death spread rapidly throughout the city and caused widespread grief. A spontaneous hartal was observed by shops in the bazar. Public places of amusement were closed. The Maharashtra and City Congress Committees and the staff of the "Kesari," the "Mahratta," the Youth League and the Hindu Sabha have wired messages of condolence. The "Dnyanprakash", in a special issue, says that the country has sustained a severe loss in Lala Lajpat Rai's death.—A. P.

"INDIA'S GREATEST SON OF UNSURPASSED SACRIFICE"

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17

Raja Narendranath who is here as a member of the Hartog Committee, has wired to Lala Lajpatrai's son: "Shocked to hear of the sudden death of Lala Lajpat Rai. By his death India has lost one of its greatest men. His self-sacrifice in the cause of the country was unsurpassed. I offer my heartfelt sympathies and sincere condolence to you and your respected mother. The loss to the country is irreparable. Regret absence from the station prevents my taking part in funeral and paying my last tribute of respect to my departed friend".—A. P.

"HINDUSTAN TIMES'" TRIBUTE

LIVED A HERO-DIED A MARTYR.

DELHI, Nov. 17.

The "Hindusthan Times" in a special issue of the paper writes regarding Lala Lajpat Rais death as follows: Imprisoned banished and bludgeoned even unto the last he was the victim of bureaucratic persecution. He lived the life of a hero and died the death of a martyr. A prudent and farseeing statesmen a man of indomitable courage, a fearless and devoted patriot, a true friend of the poor and the depressed, the Lala was unrivalled in eloquence and unsurpassed in sacrifice.

After the Lokamanya on him fell the mantle of leadership, and during these many years no man has left such a deep and abiding impression in every branch of National activity as Lajpatrai. To the country in its political life, to Hinduism and to the Arya Samaj, to the cause of social reform education and the advancement of women, to the uplift of the depressed classes to Indian Journalism and to numerous other branches of public activity he made an immortal contribution and his name will ever be remembered as one of the truly great nation builders of his time."

The Executive Committee of the Upper India Journalists Association has adopted a resolution recording its deep regret and sense of loss which Indian journalism has suffered by the sudden death of Lala Lajpat Rai who was Editor of "People" and one of India's foremost journalists who always stood for the freedom of the press."—A. P.

LAHORE PRESS

LAHORE, Nov. 17.

The Indian papers published to-day special numbers with black borderlines on the first page and editorials on the death of Lala Lajpat Rai.

The "Hindu Hearld" writes:' A greater calamity to the nation at a time like this is inconceivable. India could ill afford to lose him at this most critical juncture of her national situation. An embodiment of renunciation and service he at last completes his mission by the sacrifice of his last possession upon earth. Throughout his life he had been giving away his earnings for the good of the country and it was only the other day that he had quietly divested himself of the remnant of what he still possessed and made it over to trustees to be used in furtherance of the public good. In the course of a leading article the "Tribune" writes.—A prince among men is dead. Lala Lajpat Rai is no more. In him the Punjab has lost its greatest son and India one of her noblest, most unselfish and most single-minded patriot. The shock is so sudden and so entirely unexpected that one is almost at a loss to find words to express it. For forty years he was associated in various fields of activity with the great work of national emancipation and national regeneration.—A. P.

DEBELOPMENTS OF ROADS

FORECAST OF JAYAKAR COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17.

The report of the Indian Road Development Committee will be published on 20th instant. The Committee of which Mr. M. R. Jayakar was the Chairman was representative of all parties in both the houses of the Central Legislature and has cost Government roughly one lakh and thirty thousand rupees.

The Committee was asked to examine the desirability of developing the road system of India and in particular the means whereby such a development could most suitably be financed and to consider with due regard to the distribution of central and provincial functions whether it is desirable that steps should be taken for the co-ordination of road development and research in road construction by the formation of a Central Road Board or otherwise. Several forecasts have been published of the trend of the Report but these are more or less incorrect.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE AT ALWAR

LUCKNOW, Nov. 17.

The sixth session of the All-India Music Conference will be held this year at Alwar from December 8 to 16. The Music and Art Association of India, which has its headquarters at Lucknow, is organising the Conference His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar has donated a large sum towards the cost of holding it.—A. P

"OUR FIRST TASK"

"To Win Freedom from Foreign Yoke"

LALAJI'S LAST ARTICLE IN "THE PEOPLE"

The following signed article by Lala Lajpatrai in "The People", Lahore, is perhaps the last one written by the departed leader:—

At the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee Pt. Jawahar Lal made a challenging speech. Amongst other things he said that the Indian leaders did not understand the full implications of Imperialism and did not know what socialism was. He also stated that if India could throw away England's yoke she need entertain no fears from any quarter. He pooh-poohed the apprehensions of those who were afraid of an invasion by Kabul. Before him Mr. Satyamurti had said that England was hated all over the world while India had no enemies.

All these statements are generalizations of a questionable character. We will take them one by one. As regards the Indian leaders (both Congress and Liberal) not understanding the full implications of Imperialism I think Pt. Jawahar Lal's statement is, to say the least, a presumption. There are leaders and leaders in India. Amongst them are persons who have tested the sweets of office as also persons who have realised the fullest meaning of Imperialism by their own personal experience. Both classes know what Imperialism is: both understand fully what its implications and bearings are. There are some who connive at it and if given a chance would themselves be Imperialists. They do not hate it as a system of Government. Imperialism implies the power of exploiting others—nations and peoples, groups and individuals. It implies the concentration of power in the hands of ruling group. It also implies the distribution of power amongst several groups in order to facilitate exploitation. There are Indian leaders in all parties who are in their heart of hearts imperialists. They talk of democracy with mental reservations. If you judge them by their personal conduct you can find them amongst the members and officers of the Independence leagues too. They curse British Imperialism because it is foreign. Some of them still hanker for a position under that Imperialism if they could get it. In the absence of it, they pose as 'democrats,' because that pose gives them a position and keeps them before the people's eyes If Pt. Jawahar Lal meant these 'mental reservationwallah' Imperialists he was not right in questioning their knowledge of Imperialism and what it implies. He should have proceeded further and questioned their professed hatred of Imperialism. These "leaders" are to be found in all provinces. They are not confined to any one place or group.

SOCIALISTS AND SOCIALISTS

As regards the other part of his statement, at best it is a half truth. There are socialists and socialists in India, as elsewhere. There are academic socialists, socialists who make of socialism a thing of convenience; socialitts, who are socialists with mental reservations; socialists who do not care to understand what socialism means and implies. Even in Europe and America there are few amongst socialists who are prepared to put into practice what they profess to believe. I claim to have known, to have associated and come into contact with socialists of all kinds. I met them almost daily for five years of my life. I have seen and mixed with some of them in Great Britain. I have heard and read of many on the continent who started as rabid socialists and ended as Imperialists of one kind or the other. There are few, very few, of the Lenin type. Many or most are of the Ramsay MacDonald species. Lansburys stand between the two.

The fact is that 'political life' as distinguished from 'political theories' is a great dissolvent factor. Life as lived is quite different from life as studied in books. I do not deny that there are a few good men of the real socialist type in every country, and in every nation. They are the salt of the earth. Their work is very valuable. They do exercise a beneficial influence in humanising politics. They leave a legacy of ideas behind them. They have a halo of purity round them. But in 'Real-palitik' their influence is almost nil. In my life, I have known and associated with many anti-Imperialist socialists and organizations. But I know not of one single man or of one single organization which may be said have completely shaken off the insidious influence of nationalist Imperialism. Of British Socialists we have known enough and to spare. So far I know of only one man among them who was somewhat of a socialists "in his life"—I mean the late Keir Hardie.

THE COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Two years ago when the British Socialists declared a general strike I happened to be in France. The day after the strike was called off, I was in London and went straight to Lansbury's office. I found him foaming and fretting against the calling off of the strike and predicting an early revolution in Great Britain. There were others too who used the bitterest and the strongest language against the leaders of the Trade Union Congress. Well India knows that the Lansbury of 1927 who voted for the Simon Commission is a different person. I do not charge either Mr. Ramsay Macdonald or Mr. Lansbury as being insincere men. The responsibility of office has forced them to be what they are. I have little doubt that others also who pose at present as high priests of socialism in great Britain will behave just the same when the time comes. German socialism, French socialism, Belgian socialism, were all tested during the war and found to be counterfeit coin. Mussolini represents the Italian socialism. As regards American socialism there has not been any occasion to test it Russian socialism has yet to be tested. It is too early to speak of it.

I would beg of Pt. Jawahar Lal not to build too much on socialistic sympathies for India. I have tested them and found them wanting. European socialism is opposed to 'Indian nationalism' because nationalism is after all a 'bourgeois' conception but they are not opposed to and are doing nothing much to destroy British or German or Belgian or French or Italian or Belgian nationalism which in their case is only synonymous with Imperialism.

SOCIALISM AT WORK.

Two years ago I had the honour of participating in a World Congress of socialists convened by the Amersterdam International to consider racial problems. With the exception of a very few men who did not count for much in their respective communities I found the overwhelming majority opposed to the emigration of coloured people to countries at present possessed by white people. They would not concede equal or even human rights to coloured people. Amongst them were the socialists of Australia South Africa, Canada, Great Britain and other European countries. Pt. Jawahar Lal's genuine socialists can perhaps be counted on one's fingers. They are those who do not count for any effective International purpose. Their propaganda is valuable as I have said before but their influence is nil. May I ask Pt. Jawahar Lal to name a few in India who according to him have a true conception of socialism. I wonder if there are a dozen eminent socialists in the world whose conception of socialism is the same.

Some eminent socialists hold that socialism does not recognise nationalism. A socialist, they say, cannot be a nationalist. Are we to understand that Pt. Jawahar Lal and those who think with him are not nationalists? I am afraid we in India cannot make a fetish of any particular brand of socialism. Our first tak is to secure freedom from foreign yoke. Any emphasis on extreme socialism is sure to create more divisions than are desirable at this time. I know there are some people who scoff at unity. They do not want unity except at their price. Well all I can say is that they are mistaken if they think they can get independence complete or incomplete by creating dissensions and divisions and by emphasising non-essentials.

FREE COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN MADRAS

EXPERIMENT BEGUN AT POONAMAL

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

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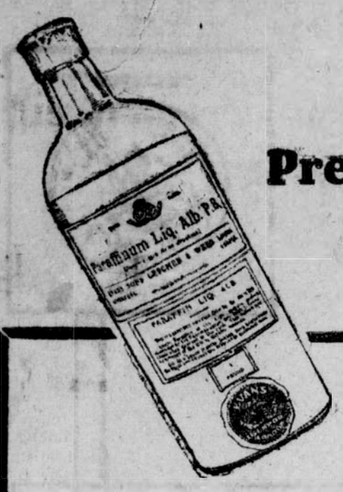

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NEGRO FIREMEN BLAMED

WHITE ENGINEERS' ALLEGATIONS

FURTHER INQUIRY INTO "VESTRIS" DISASTER

LONDON, Nov. 18.

New York.—On the resumption of the Federal Enquiry into the "Vestris" disaster, the First Officer Frank Johnson expressed opinion that the disaster was due to unusually bad weather.

Chief Engineer Mr. James Adams described how the water poured through the ship's side. He said that the Captain told him he could keep ship afloat as long as Mr. Adams could keep up the steam.

The Enquiry was adjourned to November 20.

NEGRO FIREMEN BLAMED.

According to the dramatic story told by three engineer officers of the "Vestris" who were interviewed by Reuter, the ship sank because the Negro firemen refused (under trying condition below) to stoke the boilers.

The heroic deed done by the Fifth Engineer Mr. John Jones has just been revealed. Mr. Jones, a few moments before the "Vestris" sank, went below, crawled to the top of the main boiler which was liable to explode at any moment, and turned off steam, probably preventing ship from blowing up and thus saving the lives of most of the survivors.—Reuter.

DISTRESS IN RUHR

250,000 WORKERS AFFECTED

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Berlin.—There is increasing distress in Ruhr and other industrial districts owing to the shortage of raw materials as a result of the iron and steel lock-out. Altogether 250,000 workers are affected.

The Reichstag has authorised the Cabinet to provide relief for the Ruhr steelworkers and has placed sufficient funds at its disposal. The Provincial Governor of Dusseldorf is doing his utmost to bring about an understanding between the parties, who are at present negotiating.—Reuter.

INDIAN PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS

The Fourth Session of the Indian Philosophical Congress will be held in Madras on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, (the 19th, 20th and 21st of December 1928,) in the Presidency College, Triplicane. The Session will be opened by His Highness Sir Rama Varma, Ex-Raja of Cochin and presided over by Principal A. B. Dhruva of Benares. As usual, there will be general discussions in the morning and sectional meetings in the afternoons. Arrangements have been made with the Modern Hindu Hotel, Mount Road, to accommodate delegates to the Congress at a concession rate. Delegates requiring accommodation or other information are requested to communicate with the Local Secretaries at Thambu Villa, Egmore, Madras.

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MAHARASHTRA ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE'S RESOLVE

POONA, Nov. 18.

The Maharashtra All-Parties' Conference was held here to-day to consider the Nehru Report, and it was attended by a large number of representatives.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar welcomed the delegates, and proposed Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., to the chair.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Kelkar in the course of his presidential address said that the differences which had arisen on the Swaraj scheme were insignificant in totality to the unity on the main positions of the Nehru Report, especially the grant of Responsible Government. The differences would vanish in one moment if the people were assured that the proposed scheme would be granted 'in toto'. All would agree to accept Responsible Government, even if Government reserved to itself the right of distribution of seats on any basis. Discussing the question of Independence versus Dominion Status, Mr. Kelkar said that the latter was practical and convenient, and would not vitiate the cause of independence. He appealed to those who advocated Independence not to divide the nation on such points and not to break the national unity.

Mr. Kelkar then proposed a resolution recording deep grief at the death of Lala Lajpat Rai and it was passed.

The main resolution of the Conference according complete support to the Nehru scheme, thanking the Committee for its labours and asking political organisations to carry on educative propaganda was proposed by Mr. R. P. Karandikar and after it had been supported by various speakers including representatives of Muslims, Depressed classes and Non-Brahmans the resolution was unanimously passed and the Conference concluded. —A. P.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE

MADRASI BUSINESSMAN'S LETTER TO HIS RELATIVES

POONA, Nov. 17.

Vague fears are entertained by relatives of a man named C. Ramchandra Reddy consequent upon his mysterious disappearance report of which has been laid with the police. Ramchandra, who is a resident of Vayalpad, in Chittor District, and is a relative of Mr. C. R. Reddy, Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University, left for Bombay on November 1 to buy some steam engines and boilers. From Bombay he is said to have proceeded to Kamshet near Lonavla to inspect certain boilers which were for sale there. Since then there has been no trace of the man. The only clue that his relatives have in their possession is a letter from Ramchandra that if he did not reach Vayalpad by the 8th instant it should be understood that his life is in danger.

A reward of rupees hundred and fifty is offered for information as to his whereabouts.—A. P.

MADRAS FOR FULL INDEPENDENCE

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

A largely attended meeting of the City Congress Committee was held to-day for the election of office-bearers. A resolution expressing full confidence in the propaganda for complete national independence carried on by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, was passed, on the motion of Mr. Satyamurti, seconded by Mr. Hameed Khan, M.L.C.—A. P.

QUETTA MAIL TAMPERED WITH

P. O. CLERK UNDER DETENTION

KARACHI, Nov. 17.

When the mail clerks of the Karachi General Post Office inspected the bags containing registered mail received on Sunday night by the Quetta Mail two bags were found to have been tampered with. The contents, consisting of registered articles valued at eight thousand rupees, were stolen and the post office mail list books were inserted instead. Investigation by C. I. D. has resulted in the detention of a Punjabi Hindu Post Office clerk named Narsingdas Vishindas.

A reward has been offered for information leading to the recovery of the contents of the stolen packages and also for information leading to the arrest of those concerned in the theft.—A. P.

THE WEATHER

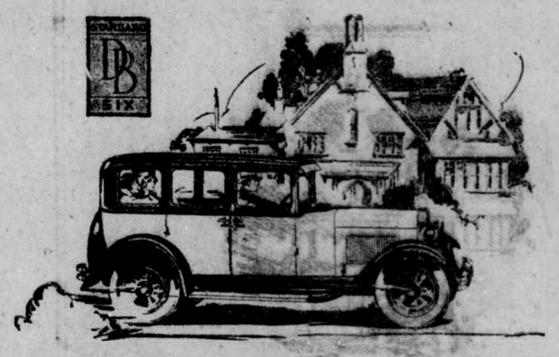
BAY STORM WEAKENS

POONA, Nov. 18.

The Bay storm has apparently weakened into a depression with the centre this morning near latitude 18 degrees North, longitude 87 degrees East. Local rain occurred in Malabar, Upper Burma, Orissa, and Gujjerat and a few falls are reported from Lower Burma, South Bengal and East Rajputana.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Bassein three inches, Balasore a quarter, Hukitala one, Mount Abu a half, Udaipur a quarter, Deesa three-quarters, Ahmedabad a half, Bhavnagar a quarter, Calicut one, and Trivandrum a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in Gujerat and extension into South-east Madras.—A. P.



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"A FEW PLAIN FACTS ABOUT KHADI"

THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—"The Poverty of the Indian People" writes Mr. Anilbaran Ray in his article entitled "A Few Plain facts about Khadi," which appears in your to-day's issue, "can be cured only by removing foreign rule and foreign competiotion placing the primitive agriculture of the country on a scientific basis, introducing big machinery and large-scale production, supplemented by suitable cottage industries with modern devices and methods, together with necessary improvements in banking, co-operation, tariff, facilities of transport and so forth." No do ubt, this is the dream of all patriotic Indians. But this dream cannot be materialised for a long time to come. It requires a very bulky capital to put the "primitive agriculture of the country on a scientific basis," and also to introduce "big machinery for large-scale production," and too poor as we are, and as our steel industry is in its infancy, we will have to rely upon foreign capital, if this will be available at all, and we will have to import the whole machinery from foreign people, which will be indeed a colossal drain of India's wealth. Perhaps these novel suggestions may be relished by imbecile theorists, but a man wirth a little bit of practical sense does not get enamoured of such noble dreams! Whether these things will benefit the masses at large in the long run, or they will only swell the purses of our capitalists need not be enquired into here. For the present purpose it suffices to recognise the above dreams, as "dreams", inasmuch as the hunger of our agricultural population will not wait in patience and contentment till the dawning of such "golden" days. What is required is, something useful to the "Now". And, we Khaddarites firmly convinced of the efficacy of Khadar in ameliorating, in however small a manner, the present "body-killing and soul-killing" condition of our agriculturists. The bulk of India's people is agricultural, and since they have work in the field only for about six months, they can profitably harness the other six months for Charka-work, and as something is better than nothing, they will be only thankful for what little they can make out of Charka. When a patriotic demand for Khadi is created, they will have enough and more work to do, and consequently enough foodto satisfy theirhunger & also enough clothing for themselves. As in every other commodity, in Khadar also, the commercial law of "supply and demand" has its Sway. Of course, the Khadar is a bit costly. It is coarse. It gets soiled sioon We do not deny these facts. But it should be borne in mind that with us Khadar has not yet become a "profit-loss business". It is yet in its infancy. It has got to complete with the Indian mills, Japan, and last but not the least Lancashire. Under the circumstances, we cannot but call upon the patriotism of the people, when they murmur about the coarseness and the high cost of Khadi. With all these handicaps, it has made vast progress, of which every Khadarite is only too proud of.

I have no wish or patience to analyse the idle arguments of Mr. Ray advanced against Khadar, because they are the stock arguments of anti-Khadarites; and I will only invite him and them to peruse the recently-published work on Kahdi, "Economics of Khaddar," by Richard B. Gregg. This gentleman, born and bred up in Henry Ford's country, came to India and studied this subject from all standpoints, and he has given the result of his researches in the above work in a very simple, but forcible and convincing, manner.

Let me close this letter by quoting Mr. Edye, Census Officer for the United Provinces. (I have taken this quotation from Mr. Gregg's work referred to above). Speaking of cottage industry as ancillary to agriculture, Mr. Edye writes :—

"The bulk of the population is agricultural, and agriculture here means ordinarily the growing, harvesting and disposal of two crops in the year, and not the mixed farming familiar in England. Agriculture of this kind involves very hard work for certain short periods—generally two sowings, two harvests, and occasional weedingin the rains, and three waterings in the cold weather—and almost complete inactivity for the rest of the year. In precarious tracts inactivity may be unavoidable for a whole season, or even for a whole year. These periods of inactivity are, in the great majority of cases, spent in idleness. Where the cultivator pursues some craft which will employ him and his family at times when they are not required in the fields—a craft in which continuity of employment is not essential—the proceeds of that craft are a saving from waste, and therefore a clear gain. The most typical of such crafts,....and the one which is most widely pursued, is the production of home spun cloth."

Now that the sceptics and scoffers have got the testimony of a Government official, they may perhaps begin to think independently. Some people take lightly the words of our simple Mahatma Gandhi. While certain others even consider him eccentric But, generally all unsophisticated persons have understood the import of his teachings.

Yours etc.,
A KHADDARITE.

Pombay, Nov 17-11-2

Patna, Nov. 17.—In his address at the Patna University Convocation this afternoon Sir Sultan Ahmad, Vice-Chancellor, advised the graduates to work wholeheartedly for the educational advancement of the country, and the eradication of social evils.—A. P.

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PRESS OPINIONS

GLOWING TRIBUTES

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17

The death of Lala Lajpat Rai has been receiving feeling references in all local newspapers. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" issued a special edition. The "Statesman" in a leading article head "Lala Lajpat Rai" says; "Ludhiana District in the Punjab has produced many roughty ghters and a boy born at Jargaon in 1865 was distined to be one of them The heart attack that has ended the life of Lala Lajpat Rai has robbed India of a gallant and devpted son whose qualities neither opponents nor critics failed to appreciate. If as a leader he did not rise to quite the same influence as some of his contemporaries the something that he lacked may have been the capacity for easy compromise. He thought his positions out for himself and could not readily change them to increase his following. The abiding characteristics of his career are his enthusiasm for public service and inability to accommodate himself to British rule.

Yethe could tell a Patna audience in 1925 after many years of deep thinking about it that he was no believer in "Swaraj at any cost." A year before that he told a London audience that he was nearer to Swarajists than to no-changers. He did not fit easily into accepted parties. Some ruggedness in his nature prevented that." After briefly reviewing his manifold activities in the arena of politics the "Statesman" concludes, "It was in the persuance of his boycott activities that he was involved in the recent regrettable incident at Lahore. He was a fighter to the last leading his men from in front and death that cancels all variances leaves us the memory of a brave spirit who for his ideals did much, suffered much, and gave much."—A. P.

CALCUTTA PRESS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

The "Amritsa Bazar Patrika" says:—Throughout his life his varied activities had one purpose behind them, service to his country. Reormer, journalist, politician traveller and author of no mean repute he was a patriot whose whole being was consumed by one passion love of his country to secure freedom of which he dedicated his life. In each sphere of his activities he has left a mark peculiarly his own. His was the positive mind which stood for active opposition to injustice rather than to stand aloof from it. India can legitimately claim to have more than one great man at the time. If men like Lala Lajpat Rai were born in a free India they would have changed the face of history. The void created by his death will not be filled up very soon but the name of Lalaji would continue to be an inspiration and an example to Indians fighting for the goal to the attainment of which his was no mean contribution.

THE MADRAS PRESS

MADRAS, Nov. 17

In the course of a lengthy editorial touching Lala Lajpat Rai's death "The Hindu" says:— His wise and courageous call to unity at the Delhi Conference is still in our ears but if the end has come with dramatic suddenness it is none the less a fitting termination of a career cast in the mould of the heroes of old. He died as he lived a splendid fighter in the cause of national freedom and self-determination.

"New India" says: No sketch of his activities and incidents of his life can give anything but a poor idea of the vigorous yet very affable personality of Lalaji or of the vital part he was playing in the national life just before his death. Lalaji was above all things a practical idealist one whose conduct was in close accordance with his professions.

The "Swarajya" says: Lala Lajpat Rai belongs to the category of India's great men adorned by the names of Tilak and Gokhle whose real vocation was outside politics gut who were drawn into the very centre of national political struggle out of the very idealism of their character which rendered subjection intolerable and the fate of the country a personal matter to them and like Lokmanya he paid a heavy price for his patriotism.

The "Justice" says: Not only has India lost in his death a prince among patriots and public workers she has also lost an erudite scholar of brilliant attainments and a philanthropist of no mean order.—A. P.

The "Madras Mail" in an editorial note says:—By the death of Lala Lajpatrai India has lost a great leader at a moment when she needs men of sturdy principle. He was a man whom nothing could devitate from what he deemed right, whether his course brought him into conflict with the Government or with the demagods of his own race. He had no time for subterfuge, for intrigue or for dissimulation; consequently he suffered alike at the hands of the authority and of popular opinion. His trenchant criticism of the recent proceedings of the A.I.C.C. and his fearless exposure of the hollowness of the clamour for independence had brought him into conflict with many who now pretend to lead popular opinion. But it also ensured for him the support of all sober Indians who see that India's future is best assured as a member of the British Commonwealth of nations. The paper concludes: The sympathy of every community will go out to his family in their misfortune."—A. P.

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SIND ZAMINDARS CONFER WITH SIR GULAM HUSSEIN

DISCUSS ADVERSE EFFECTS OF SUKKUR BARRAGE

HYDERABAD (Sind) Nov. 17

The Hon. the General Member, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah, held a Conference with the Zamindars of the Fuleli canal area this morning at Badin Town. About 500 Zamindars attended. The Chief Engineer and the Secretary, Public Works Department, Mr. R. T. Harrison, the Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage, Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, the Chief Engineer, Sindh, Mr. Satarawala the Executive Engineer, Fuleli, and a number of other Engineers and four Members of the Legislative Council from Lower Sindh also attended the conference, the object of which was to discuss improvements designed for the Fuleli Canal as a protection against possible adverse effects of the Sukkur Barrage and with a view to securing equitable distribution of water.

The improvements include the remodelling and regarding of branch canals to carry water to the tail ends of the canal; (B) raising the banks of the Fuleli canal to admit water from higher levels into it; (C) construction cross regulators and karias; and (D) providing escapes for the efficient and satisfactory working of the canal without frequent sitting.

Sir Ghulam, accompanied by the Engineers and Members of the Legislative Council as well as leading Zamindars inspected yesterday and this morning the canals in which some of the proposed improvements had been carried out as an experimental measure.

Elaborate arrangements had been made for the conference which Sir Ghulam opened at 1 p.m. Speaking in his mothertongue, Sindhi, he dwelt on the possible adverse effects of the Sukkur Barrage on the Fuleli canal and its branches, such as the stoppage of supply of water for rabi crops.—A. P.

AYURVED V. MODERN WESTERN MEDICINE

(Countinued from page 6.)

....." Surely, the well-to-do and educated Japanese and Americans are no fools to resort to an absolutely empirical system of medicine and pay handsomely for them unless they derive considerable benefit. Surely there is something fundamentally wrong somewhat in Allopathy, which "Diogenes" would do well to ponder. We may point out in this connection that "the theories of Allopathy are in the melting pot" and its practice of tropical medicine is rightly defective.

We will conclude this article by quoting another "unwise pronouncement" from Col. Knowles which is a great eye-opener to Indians.

EYE-OPENER FOR INDIANS.

"Under present day conditions, none of the *newly qualified English medical officers, who comes to this country whether as member of the* R.A.M.C. or of the I.M.S., whether as tea-garden doctor or as medical missionary, *fails soon to discover that he is up against conditions of which he has no previous experience.....However brilliant a medical student may have been in his medical school, he is in a world of disease of which he has had scant practical knowledge .....With regard to the R.A.M.C. and the I.M.S., the "Millbank course" is supposed to remedy the defect but it does not do so, as it is unreal and divorced from the actual facts of the situation."* (Editorial, I. M. Gazette, November, 1924).

I hope "Diogenes" will now understand why inmany cases of tropical diseases M.D.'s of London and F.R.C.S.'s of England fail and why "the presumptuous "quack Vaids and Hakims are successful."

At last I request "Diogenes", before attacking scholars, like Kaviraj Gananath Sen, L.M. & S., Calcutta, to go through the present literature of Indian medicine written by well-known doctors like A. T. Roy, L.M. & S. of Hazaribaug who has studied Eastern and Western sciences comparatively.

(Concluded).

THE LABOUR MOVEMENT IN INDIA AND EUROPE

(Continued from page 6).

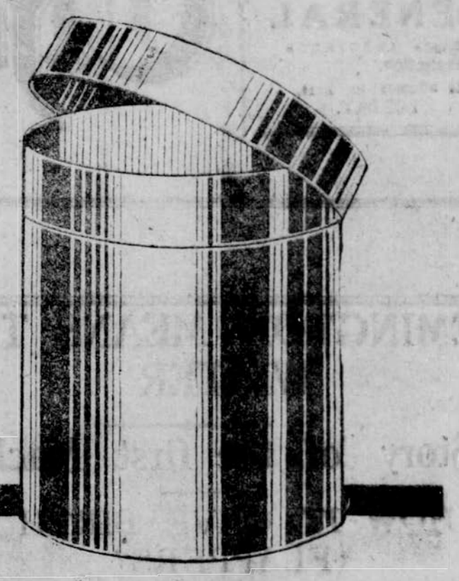
practice conflict with our principles in India. We are pledged in India by the National Congress Resolution to a policy of non-violence. We cannot break that pledge. On the other hand, we are equally pledged in every way to a policy of racial equality in every respect and in every degree. Here again, we cannot give way in the very slightest, and we cannot definitely attach ourselves to the British Trades Union Congress movement unless they are ready to give a far more clear undertaking to countenance no racial discrimination whatsoever, and also that they will agree in practice absolutely with the principle of self-government for India without any reservation whatever.

It follows from this that, personally, I hope at the next Trades Union Congress meeting at Jharia, at the end of November, 1928, we shall maintain the position that we practically took at Cawnpore, in 1927, and neither join the Second nor the Third International. I think, however, that we should state out own principles more clearly,—on the one hand of maintaining non-violence in all our methods of action, and on the other hand of offering the right hand of International fellowship in Labour matters entirely apart from any discrimination of race, colour or creed.

Rajkot Nov. 17.—Seth Adamji of Jetpur has made a donation of Rs. 500,000 towards the establishment of a hospital at Jetpur. The scheme has been approved by the authorities and the inaugural ceremony will shortly be performed by Col. H. S. Strong, Acting Agent to the Governor General, Western India States. The hospital is to be named after the donor's father.—A. P.

FREE

A handsome electroplated container for tin of cigarettes. This present is an exceptionally good one.



If you do not want a container look through this list of Gifts.

SEND YOUR PRESENT TICKETS BY REGISTERED POST.

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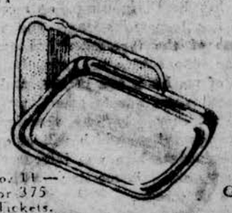
3.	Solid Silver Cigarette Case	1,000	12.	Ladies' Silk Stockings	500	27. Military Hair Brushes (1 Pair)	300
4.	"Parker" Fountain Pen	1,000	13.	Glare Glasses	100	28. Washing Belt	150
5.	Mother-of-Pearl & Gold Mntd. Cigarette Holder	500	14.	Gent's Silk Socks	375	29. Vanity Case	150
6.	Kodak Brownie Box Camera No. 2	800	15.	12 Gent's Handkerchiefs	300	30. Box of Pears Soap	145
7.	Kodak Brownie Box Camera No. 0	600	16.	Mother of Pearl & Silver Mntd. Cgt. Holder	300	31. Razor Blades (Packet of 5)	120
8.	E. P. N. S. Circular Tin Container	250	17.	Eversharp Pencil	500	32. Rolled Gold & Imitation Pearl Brooch	90
9.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs Superior quality	625	18.	Manicure Set	250	33. Rolled Gold Links & Studs (Studded)	100
			20.	Pocket Knife	150	33A. Rolled Gold Links & Studs (Plain)	90
			22.	6 Ladies' Handkerchiefs	175	34. Playing Cards (1 Pack)	75
			25.	Notepaper & Envelopes (100)	100		

35.	"Pears" (Golden Series) Shaving Soap		60
37.	Toothcream Colgates		75
38.	Toothcream Kolynos		75
39.	Pair of Garters (Gent's)		75
40.	Comb		40
42.	Raleigh Bicycle.—Complete		12,300
43.	Hercules Bicycle.—Complete		8,500
44.	The Keepsake Keyless Lever Wrist Watch		2,300
45.	The Matchless Keyless Lever Wrist Watch		1,600

Present No. 9.—Given for 625 Present Tickets. Rolled Gold Links & Studs Superior quality.



Present No. 11.—Given for 375 Present Tickets. F. P. N. S. Cigarette Case Flat Design.

Present No. 5.—Given for 500 Present Tickets. Mother-of-Pearl & Gold Mntd. Cigarette Holder.

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BOMBAY, MONDAY NOVEMBER 19 1928

REMINGTON MEANS TYPE-WRITER

Story of the first Machine

HOW IT GAVE BIRTH TO "FLAPPERS"

The manufacture of the first practical Writing Machine, according to Mr. J. Ferguson, the Manager of the Remington Typewriter Company, began at Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, in the Autumn of 1873.—55 years ago.

The invention of printing is said to be the most important single advance in History, and it would be thought that this invention would have suggested the idea of a writing machine. This was not the case, however, as more than four centuries elapsed after Gutenberg had begun to use movable types before the typewriter came into existence.

It is interesting to note, however, that when the typewriter finally did appear, its influence on the printing art was almost immediate, many improvements in type-setting devices having been directly suggested and inspired by the writing machine.

THE FIRST ATTEMPT.

The first recorded attempt to invent a typewriter is found in the records of the British Patent Office. These show that a patent was granted by Queen Anne to Henry Mill, an English. Engineer.

Anne, by the grace of God, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Whereas our trusty and well-beloved subject, Henry Mill, hath by his humble petition, represented vnto vs. that he has, by his great study, paines, and expence, lately invented and brought to perfection "An artificial machine or method for the impressing or transcribing of letters singly or progressively one after another, as in writing whereby all writings whatsoever may be engrossed in paper or parchment so neat and exact as not to be distingd'shed from print; that the said machine or method may be of great use in settlements and public records, the impression being deeper and more lasting than any other writing, and not to be erased or counterfeited without manifest discovery," and having, therefore, humbly prayed vs. to grant him our Royall Letters Patents for the sole vse of his said Invention for the term of fourteen years, etc.

No model drawing or description of the machine is known to exist, and there is no record to show that they ever did exist, but to Henry Mill must be given the honour of having conceived the great idea of a writing machine.

Throughout the remainder of the eighteenth century only one other attempt is recorded. This was a machine which is said to have been invented in the year 1784 for embossing printed characters for the blind. Of this machine, nothing is now known; nevertheless, this early association of the typewriter with the blind should be noted.

AMERICAN'S EFFORT.

The first American patent on a typewriter was granted in 1829 to William Austen Burt, of Detroit. Burt's machine was never manufactured.

The next recorded effort was in 1833, when a French patent was granted to Xavier Projean, of Marseilles, for a device called a K Typographic machine or pen. This, also, was not a success.

A few years after this effort, the Electric Telegraph had been invented and the efforts of inventors to produce a telegraphic printing mechanism gave an impetus to the idea of a writing machine., The British Patent Office records show that several patents were granted in 1840, 1843 and 1845, but nothing resulted and no machine was even manufactured.

BLIND TEACHER'S SUCCESS.

In 1849, Durre Foucalt, a teacher in the Paris Institution for the blind who was also himself blind, brought out a machine which printed embossed letters for the blind. Several of these were made, and used, successfully.

After 1850 numbers of attempts were made in the United States to invent a practical writing machine, but none were serviceable, and in every case, even if they did good work, they were too slow.

It was in the winter of 1866-67 that the idea of the first practical typewriter was evolved.

In a little machine shop in Milwaukee, three men, Carlos Glidden, Samuall Soule and Christopher Latham Sholes, were engaged in developing a machine for numbering serially the pages of blank books, and the like. Glidden was an ironmonger and the other two were printers by trade.

THE ORIGIN.

Christopher Latham Sholes was the Central figure in the group and he is recognized to-day as being the inventor of the first Practical Typewriter. It is stated that the idea of a typewriter was suggested to Sholes by someone who had become interested in his paging machine, making the chance remark: "Why cannot such a machine be made which will write letters and words and not figures only."

This appealed so strongly to Sholes's imagination, that he decided to see what could be done.

He enlisted the help of a skilled mechanic, named Matthias Schwalback and after experimenting for many months they made a writing machine which, although defective and crude still wrote accurately and rapidly. A number of letters were written on the machine and sent out and one was received by a man, named Densmore, who immediately saw the possibilities of the new invention and purchased, by the payment of all expenses which had already been incurred, an interest in the new machine before he had even seen it.

IDEA FEASIBLE.

When he did see it, about a month later, he at once grasped the fact that the machine in its crude form was good for nothing, save to show that the idea was feasible.

From 1867 to 1873 nearly 30 models were made. Each of these showed some improvement over the last, but they were still defective and always broke down under the strain of actual use.

It was not until early in the year 1873 that the machine was deemed sufficiently perfected for actual manufacture.

The inventors now approached the firm of "E" Remington and Sons, manufacturers of rifles, sewing machines and agricultural implements and eventually came to an arrangement whereby this firm undertook to manufacture the Sholes and Glidden typewriters on a Royalty basis.

SHOLES'S REWARD.

In due course the Remington Co. acquired complete ownership and Sholes is said to have sold out his royalty rights for dol. 12,000, which is the only reward, so far as is known, that he ever received for his invention and the years of labour which he had bestowed upon it.

The first commercial typewriters were actually manufactured in September 1873 and early in 1874 the first machines were completed and made ready for sale. The machine was then simply known as the "the typewriter." To-day it is known as the Model I Remington and it will always be known as the ancestor of all writing machines.

A SEWING MACHINE?

The first typewriter looked like a sewing machine. It had a foot treadle which operated the carriage return. It had many limitations, the worst one being that it had no shift key, and wrote capital letters only. Still the fundamental principles of construction embodied in the first machine still survive, although their application has since been modified on transformed in the march of improvement.

The first typewriter catalogue recommended the typewriter as being of use to reporters, lawyers editors authors and clergymen, and does not make any appeal to business men. Evidently the typewriter men of those days did not realize the value of the machine in the business world.

"CURIOSITY BREEDING JOKER".

What the buyers and users thought about it may be gathered from some of the earliest testimonials.

Mark Twain wrote as follows:—

Gentlemen.

"Please do not use my name in any way. Please do not even divulge the fact that I own a machine. I have entirely stopped using the typewriter, for the reason that I never could write a letter with it to anybody without receiving a request by return mail that I would not only describe the machine but state what progress I had made in the use of it. I don't like to write letters, and so I don't want people to know that I own this curiosity breeding little Joker."

There is also another story of a man who returned his first typewritten letter to the sender, with these words written on the margin in red ink:

"You don't want to print no letters for me. I ken read writen."

The typewriter, in fact, in those days was looked upon as a curiesty, and sales were few and far between.

Another difficulty was the lack of operators and the result of this was the stating by the Company of schools, which have since developed into the present modern system of Commercial Education. It was only after these schools had been in existence for some years, that the typewriters began to find a market.

In 1878 the model No. 2 Remington was put on the market, and this was the first machine to write capital and small letters.

In 1881, the actual sales numbered only 1,200 machines. Since that time the sales have increased rapidly and to-day there is practically no country in the world where the typewriter cannot be found.

AN INSISTENT DEMAND.

There came a time when it looked as though the typewriter had attained finality. There is a saying that there is nothing final on this earth, and a new demand has been growing of recent years which has become strong and insistent. The use of the typewriter has grown to such an extent that in most large offices dozens of machines are in use, and the accumulated noise has become a disturbance.

The tendency to-day therefore, is to produce typewriters which will be quiet and the noiseless machine was introduced a few years ago, and is meeting with a great measure of success.

LATEST DEVELOPMENT.

For the first twenty-five years or so, the typewriter was used mainly for letter writing. This was partly due to the mechanical limitations of the earlier machines, and also to the fact that there was little incentive or opportunity to consider the typewriter for any other work but letter writing.

In the course of time, machines were improved and fitted with special devices for typing statements and statistical forms of every kind.

The next step forward was a typewriter which could not only write figures in columns, but could total up same at the same time.

From this beginning has sprung up the typewriter—Accounting or Book-Keeping Machine.

The typewriter to-day is fitted with type styles for more than 150 different languages.

EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN.

The greatest of all the triumphs of the typewriter, however is the transformation it has brought about through the introduction of women into the business world.

Sholes, the man who invented the first practical typewriter, died in 1890 and shortly before his death some one remarked to him "What a wonderful thing you have done for the world" He replied, I don't know about the world, but I do feel that I have done something for the women who have always had to work so hard. This will enable them more easily to earn a living.

"PASSING OF NEW EMPIRE"

VALIANT EFFORT THAT FAILED

It is announced that the 'New Empire' will cease to be published at the end of the year.

Thus ends the longest drawn out effort ever made to establish an evening newspaper in Calcutta, and the disappearence of the 'Empire' will go far to justify the opinion of those who have always held that Calcutta neither can nor will support this particular form of journalistic enterprise.

'Empire' was founded on October 1, 1906 by Mr. A. J. F. Blair, its first editor and managing director, who had a few months previously relinquished the editorship of the 'Englishman'. With him was associated the late Mr. R. N. Goodwin an able organizer and enterprising journalist, who was General Manager of the 'Englishman', but resigned about the same time as Mr. Blair in order to promote the new venture. The authorized capital was three lakhs, and a select group of shareholders included men who were influential in the business and professional life of Calcutta and Cawnpore.

CO-OPERATION.

The policy of the 'Empire' was co-operation between Indians and Europeans: its list of shareholders included the names of prominent members of both communities and its board of directors was similarly constituted. Incidentally, it was the first newspaper in India to drop the offensive word "native" from its vocabulary—an example which has since been followed by all its contemporaries.

The paper made an excellent start. Its small, but efficient news and editorial 'personanl' was recruited entirely from England and "imported," as one of its critics observed, "an air of liveliness into the somewhat dull atmosphere of Calcutta journalism" (this was 22 years ago!)

"SCOOPS."

Its hour of publication gave it certain advantages over its morning contemporaries and there it exploited to the full when anything of sensational importance occurred. For example, the assassination of a Bengali informer by two anarchist prisoners in Alipoor Jail nearly twenty years ago created a tremendous sensation in the Bengali community and the 'empire' which was then printed on the oldfashioned flat bed machines, published edition after edition from three o'clock in the afternoon until nine o'clock at night in a vain attempt to keep pace with the demand for news of the tragedy.

On another occasion public excitement was keyed upto the highest pitch over the "Soccer" match between Mohan Began and the East Yorks. The Bengali team won—the first occasion on which an Indian team had beaten an English side. The 'Empire' connected a field telephone to its office and the match was reported during its progress over the wire, the result also being telephoned immediately and included as a stop press. Within ten minutes of the close of the game the paper was selling in the streets and its circulation went up by thousands.

THE TURNING POINT.

For the last three years it financial results were encouraging. It paid two dividends and its friends hoped that it had turned the corner. Then it advertisers took fright. It was found that readers for the most part glanced at it for the telegrams, the racing news and the share quotations and then threw it side. Advertisements, and with them revenue, began to fall off. Dissensions arose among the shareholders. The so-called pro-Indian tendencies of the paper were canvassed; and eventually the Cawnpore group, which had acquired a preponderance of the shares, bought out the editor and managing director and proceeded to run things on their own lines after reducing the capital.

The 'Empire' continued to decline and they disposed of it to Mr. Birla, who in turn sold it to a syndicate of Bengali notables, including the late Lord Sinsha, and Sarma, its present editor took charge. Eventually the 'Empire' was amalgamated with the 'Bengalee,' of which it became a kind of evening edition. This experiment has also apparently not succeeded, and Calcutta's only evening paper will soon be "lopped and numbered with dead." 'Sic transit gloria imperii!'—The tSatesman.

MUSSOLINI AS SPORTSMAN

FENCER SWIMMER AND BOXER

An interesting interview with Signor Mussolini at the Palazzo Chigi in Rome is described by a special correspondent of Reuter's Agency. The Duce was reluctant to discuss politics and the working of the Fascist State, but on the subject of sport he spoke with great animation.

"I am a sportsman myself," he exclaimed, and by vivid movements and gesture he showed what were the branches of sport in which he was particularly interested.

"I do l'escrime—how do you say it in English?" he asked. "Fence," I interpreted, and instantly he was lunging forward with an imaginary foil in his hand, pinking an imaginary Communist opponent.

Opening his broad and powerful shoulders, and throwing out his arms in a sweeping breast stroke: "I nage" (swim), he exclaimed.

"I box" and he threw himself into a pugilistic attitude which might or might not have impressed Gene Tunney.

"I conduct the auto," and instantly between his hands you could see the steering wheel of a motor-car.

It was quite obvious that any sporting movement in Italy would have the sympathetic support of the Duce. Soccer has, indeed, taken firm hold in Italy, and there are two national divisions, while Rugby is gradually becoming popular. To the Italian tongue Rugby is an awkward word and it is suggested that the Rugger game should be called "mischia," the Italian for scrum. Football in Italian at present simply means the Soccer game.

PEACE-MAKER BETWEEN COMMUNITIES

Role of the Maharaja of Mahmudabad

"I am a nationalist"—in these few words may be summed up the political creed of that prince of landed magnates, the Maharaja of Mahmudabad. Neither ancient lineage nor broad acres have stood at any time between him and his nationalism ever since he joined the ranks of public life. It would be idle to pretend that he lives in the midst of simple surroundings. His early training was the traditional training which every heir to a big landed estate in Oudh receives. You have to see him once in the midst of his luxurious surroundings in his old Kaiser Bagh house or new Butler Palace, which is one of the striking additions to the architecture of Lucknow and you will at once realise that you are in the presence of a finished elegant, accomplished aristocrat of Lucknow endowed in a super-abundant measure with all the charms of oldworld courtesy and manners. Hospitality is the breath of his nostrils and it is meted out on a most extravagant scale. Speaking the highly chistified Urdu of Lucknow enlivened by a humour the more effective for his quietness, the first impression that he produces on one's mind is that he is a finished man of society caring more for the external civilities of life than for any great issues. And yet when you come to know him a little more closely and when he speaks to you without that reserve which at times misleads people, you feel that no warmer heart beat in the breast of any nationalist than in his.

A DEMOCRAT.

Once he talks to you about political issues you realize that notwithstanding his aristocratic surroundings he is a democrat to the tips of his fingers. His sympathies are not cramped by a withering communalism. Indeed, he demonstrates in his person that it is possible to be a good Mahomedan and a good Indian at one and the same time. He visualises to himself the India of the future as an India not dominated by Hindus or Mahomedans or Sikhs or Christians but as an India to the service of which every community will bring its special gift and with the borders of which every community will live at peace with the other in the full possession of its rights and with a complete resolve to place the interests of the country first and its own next. Tolerance, justice and freedom go to feed his idealism. Side by side with this lofty idealism there exists in his nature a true sense of the practical. His experience as a member of the Government has taught him the value of practical issues and given him an insight into the difficulties of administration. His tenure of office lay in troublous times and in the early days of his official life like many an other Indian his claim as a nationalist was seriously challenged by a not inconsiderable section of his own countrymen. He has outlived the calumnies of his political opponents and once again he has come to occupy a large space in the public life of the country. It will not be true to say that he has been carried off his seat by the rising tide of nationalism, for in 1924, when he was still a member of the U. P. Government, he wrote a minute which was laid before the Muddiman Committeee and in that he unreservedly condemned separate electorates. To-day, when the issue of separate or joint electorate has become a live issue, he stands as a dauntless champion of joint electorates. Undaunted by the uncharitable criticism of that section of his co-religionists with whom separate electorates are an article of political faith he has not hasitated publicly to support the proposals for their abolition. What is more, he has not demanded separate or excessive representation for the landed magnates of this country. He is wise enough and farseeing enough to realize that the security of their interests lies in their identifying themselves with the general interests of the country rather than in sriving for special measures of protection. Some features of the Nehru scheme which have startled even confirmed democrats have failed to disturb the equanitmity of his mind. Adult suffarage has not frightened him. Its so-called impractibility has not given him any hesitation; he is prepared to face the dangers with hope, courage and faith. Nor has he hesitated to join the hands with the 'froth-blowers' who have affected the peace of mind of an equally big landed magnate of Bengal, the Maharaja of Burdwan, now seeking the haven of his political ambitions in the ranks of the Conservative Party in England.

If the Lucknow Conference achieved any success, it was in no small measure due to his quiet influence, earnestness of purpose and wise counsel. It requires no small courage for the Mahomedan leaders at the present moment to advice openly and frankly his co-religionists to throw in their lot with the rest of the communities in India and when one bears in mind the enormous size of his estate which brings a revenue equal to that of many ruling chiefs and the difficulty which every possessor of a big estate has got to face when he champions a popular cause, one can admire his courage and hold him up as an example to others.

A BENEFACTOR.

It is however not in politics alone that he has shone. A great benefactor of education, he has richly endowed the Universities at Lucknow and Aligarh. If he has the revenue of a prince, he spends it also like a prince in support of popular causes.

He has a genius for friendship, and there are few aristocrats of his status who command a larger circle of devoted friends in public or private life among Hindus, Mahomedans and Europeans alike. Who in these provinces does not know the very intimate relations between him and Sir Harcourt Butler. He entertained him during his last visit with all the warmth of a genuine friend. He simultaneously threw in his lot with those who had to do nothing with the Simon Commission. He befriended Sir James Meston and did not hesitate to differ and differ strongly from him publicly on public issues. Courteous, polite, dignified he knows how to draw the line between private friendship and public duty.

The active life of a whirl-wind campaign is foreign to his nature. He will perhaps not shine in an assembly where the weapon of offence and defence is dialectics, but in shrewdness of intellect, appreciation of the inner significance of a political issue, wise counsel and readiness to support any public cause worthy of support there are few among landed aristocrats in the country whose record is half as creditable as his and none to excel him. To-day he stands forth in the public eye as a peace-maker between two communities, as a democrat who is not afraid of the implications of democracy and as a nationalist whose nationalism has been tested in the past and will bear any challenge in the future.—"The Leader."

MADRAS.—A daring burglary was committed on Friday night in the bungalow of Mr. Justice Wallace. The burglars removed two boxes which they rifled clearing about Rs. 1,200 worth of valuables in jewellary.—A. P.

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